THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

POLITICAL ROWS.

A Disturbance Between the Invincibles and Keystones under the Walls of Independence Hall—Democratic Roughs Break Up an Irish Republican Meeting at Twentieth and Market Streets.

The Reign of Terror Fairly Commenced.

It had been hoped by the order-loving people of this city, that as the issues involved in the approaching election were of lesser importance, and many of the candidates such as to awaken no interest in their behalf, the time preceding the actual contest at the polls would be marred by no undue excitement; that there would be no attacks of rival clubs, no breaking up of meetings, no general riots, no bloodshed. The good men of both parties desired this quiet, and thought to enjoy it, but the issue of affairs has proven their "wish father to their thought."

When, a few nights since, the Republican Invincibles were first attacked, in Germantown, by rowdies of the opposite political faith; and again, upon a following evening, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets,—in both instances being refused protection by the Democratic police,—the orderly and law-abiding portion of the community were rudely shocked into a realization that a reign of terror, like that which preceded last year's elections, was about opening upon them in riot and bloodshed. Their dreams of peace were idle, and the occurrences of last night have rendered them doubly so. Unless the strong arm of the law is quickly and forcibly interposed, from this time until after the "second Tuesday" of the month, the city can expect nothing but commotion and Coroner's cases.

About half-past 10 o'clock last night, following hard upon the rowdies' attack on the Irish Republican meeting at Twentieth and Market streets, a riot serious enough, and which promised at one time to become general and fearful, took place at Fifth and Chesnut streets, under the very nose of municipal authority, and the shadows of that venerable pile—Independence Hall.

The night had been fixed for the parade of the organization known as the Keystone Club. It had also been selected some days ago for the holding of a Republican mass meeting by the citizens of the Second ward, at Jefferson avenue and Washington street, which the Republican Invincibles had been invited and solicited to attend.

At 8 o'clock the latter named club left their headquarters at Fifth and Library streets, and marched to the place named. After remaining there a short time they returned to their quarters and dismissed.

A short time after the departure of the Invincibles to attend the meeting, the Keystone Club marched past the Invincibles' headquarters, with a purpose which can easily be surmised. Even the majority of the more sensible of their adherents condemned this action. At that time, however, they encountered none of their rivals, as these latter were already squares away on their march to the Second ward.

As mentioned, the Invincibles returned to their headquarters, and dismissed. This was about 10 o'clock.

About twenty minutes past ten the tolling of a bell, mounted on a furniture car, announced to such parties as happened to be in the neighborhood of Fifth and Chesnut streets the approach of the Keystones.

At this time, save a few detective officers within the station and a few Reserve officers on the corners, not a policeman was to be seen in the neighborhood. Culpable neglect on the part of the ornamental chief of the department was the verdict of everybody. The riot then occurred, the facts of which, summarized, are as follows:—

The Affray.

The Invincibles, whom High Constable Clark and a detail of police had accompanied all the evening, having returned to their headquarters at Fifth and Library streets, had extinguished the lights and locked up the building. Many of the members had gone to their homes, others were passing up Fifth street. When the line of the Keystones reached that thoroughfare on Chesnut street all was quiet, but as the first company of the Keystone arrived above the water fountain nearest Fifth street, a rush was made from the street at the crowd on the pavement. During this temporary halt the lighted lamps were used pretty freely over the heads of the lookers-on.

The line again moved, and as the last company was crossing Fifth street, another rush was made opposite the fountain; and just at this time Archibald Potter, who was in the rear of the procession, cried out, "Come back!" and turning around, struck a gentleman in the mouth, knocking him down. High Constable Clark seized the offender, and ran him in the Central Station. This unprovoked attack by Potter was the signal for a grand rush of the Keystones, down Chesnut street, and into Fifth, where they commenced an indiscriminate fusilade of pistol shots.

The small force of detectives who were on duty at the Central Station placed their badges on their coats and attempted to press back the rabble, but their efforts proved futile. The crowd pressed on, and on reaching the law office adjoining the Philadelphia Library structure, they were checked by a volley of shots from the recess in front of the Library building. This check was only temporary, and they discharged their weapons and pressed on. Their shots went down the street, where not a soul was standing, for it must be known that there was not an Invincible to be seen in or around their headquarters, which had been deserted about half an hour before.

All the firing from down the street came from the recess above referred to, and the number engaged in it was certainly very small, as no one could be observed, and the only evidence that anybody was there at all was from the flashes of the weapons as they were discharged. After the first volley the Keystoners, headed by a rather thin fellow with a heavy black beard and moustache, pressed forward, but another volley from the men behind the wall not only halted them, but sent them back hurriedly towards Chesnut street. Here another rally was made, and with the same result, the balls flying thick and fast in their ranks. Some of these missiles struck the outside of the detective office, one went through the window-sash, and another struck a gentleman who was standing looking from the window.

During all this time the Keystones were firing, with the scanty force of officers in their midst endeavoring to make arrests. High Constable Clark, with a remarkable degree of courage, was doing good service between the parties, when he felt a stinging sensation in his arm. He looked to see what damage had been done, and found that a ball had passed through his coat sleeve, grazing the flesh. He then resumed his post, and in company with Detectives Kelsh, Moore, Burns, and Roberts, endeavored to push the rowdies back, but they would not go, and again rushed down the street.

By that time the party behind the wall had disappeared, and the crowd ran further down, only to return to Chesnut street, and after a consultation, in face of a goodly number of officers, who had been collected together, they proceeded to the headquarters of the Invincibles and set fire to the handsome transparency in front of the building, and it was consumed in a very short space of time.

While the party was engaged in plying the torch, another squad was heaving bricks through the windows of the offices on the lower floor and of the room occupied by the Invincibles. Some of these weapons of destruction demolished one of the large lamps at the entrance door.

Cheer upon cheer rent the air upon the execution of these cowardly acts, and being satisfied, the brave fellows marched up the street, passing the same squad of officers, making the air ring with their wild huzzas. Not one arrest was made, though Detective Kelsh there received a pretty severe beating over the head with lamps.

The Casualties.

The following are the names of the wounded:—

William A. Barrett, No. 612 Marshall street, shot in the head.

Frank White (of the Keystones), Fifteenth and Sansom streets, shot in the side.

George D. James, son of J. O. James, No. 867 N. Ninth street, stabbed in the neck.

William DeGroot, No. 1103 Division street, injured in the foot.

Charles Shuster, struck with a missile.

William Carson, shot in the leg.

Morris S. Nagle, President of the Keystone Club, shot in the neck.

—— Cooper (of the Invincibles), shot in the neck.

William J. Eskins (of the Invincibles), shot in the arm.

James Crispin (of the Invincibles), shot in the head.

Ebenezer Harper (of the Invincibles), shot in the thigh.

High Constable Harry G. Clark, while attempting to quell the disturbance, received a pistol ball through his coat sleeve, but he escaped without personal injury.

High Constable Kelsh was pretty severely handled by the Keystones with their torches.

William Paul, residing on Fourth street, near Spruce, shot in the breast.

Joseph Burns, twenty-four years of age, residing at Fifth and Carpenter streets, was badly wounded. He received two balls in the body, one of which fractured three ribs. He is now lying at the Pennsylvania Hospital in a rather dangerous condition.

The Outrage at the Irish Republican Meeting.

For some days past there has been a placard posted around, announcing that an Irish Republican mass meeting would be held on Market street, above Twentieth, which would be addressed by several prominent sons of Erin. The stand was erected, and at the appointed hour the meeting was opened with the selection of the following officers:—

President—James Sweeney.

Vice-Presidents—W. Griffin, John O. Toohill, William Keating, and James Thompson.

Secretary—A. W. McDermott.

Anticipating from the crowd assembled about the platform that there would be trouble, the President sent word to Lieutenant Gercke, of the Sixth district, who immediately sent a posse of men to the spot, with instructions to preserve the peace.

As soon as Mr. Sweeney arose to introduce the speakers, a number of rotten eggs were thrown at those on the stand; and when he announced the name of John Moriarty, Esq., the crowd hooted and yelled, and although he made several attempts to speak, the "unterrified" interfered with him with yells and groans. However, he continued to face the audience, who showered eggs and stones at him, when he, finding that his life was imperilled, left the stand and proceeded down Market street. The crowd followed him, and he was compelled to take refuge in a neighboring store. They then returned to the stand and pelted the Keystone Band, who were playing a patriotic air.

During these scenes of outlawry the police stood by and made no effort to quell the disturbance. Finally the president called on these faithless officials to arrest an individual who had hit him (Mr. Sweeney) in the face with a stone, but they moved not. Finding it impossible to secure protection from the police Mr. Sweeney adjourned the meeting, whereat the rowdy element gave three cheers for Packer and Pershing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

Miscellaneous business was before the court to-day.

THE REQUISITES OF AN INDICTMENT CHARGING BURGLARY.

The following decision, delivered by his Honor Judge Brewster, will be found of general importance to the community, and of special interest to those engaged in the practice of the criminal law:—

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia. Commonwealth vs. Matthias Kaas. Brewster, J.—This is a demurrer to an indictment which charges the defendant with being accessary to a burglary, and with having received stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen. Of the reasons assigned in support of the demurrer, the following present the substance of the objections urged upon the argument:—

1. That the indictment does not give the name of the alleged burglar, but charges that he was a person unknown.

2. That the indictment is defective in omitting to charge that the alleged burglary was committed in the night time.

3. That a concluding count built upon a prior defective count must fall if its support is removed.

Upon the hearing of the argument the Commonwealth interposed a motion to amend the indictment, which will be considered in its proper place.

The first objection to the bill is founded upon the old common law doctrine which required that the guilt of the principal should be established before, or, at all events, at the same time that the accessory was tried. In New York the rule still prevails to a certain extent. Barb. Cr. Law, 291, 2d ed. But the revised statutes provide that in an indictment against a person for receiving or buying stolen goods, it shall not be necessary to aver, nor on the trial to prove, that the principal who stole the goods has been convicted. 2 New York Rev. Stat., 480, sec. 72. The law of the several States on this head is collected in 1 Russell, 21, n. (A.)

In Massachusetts accessories in cases of felony either before or after the fact may now be indicted and punished whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice. Rev. Stat., ch. 133, sec. 2, 5.

Their statute is but a transcript of the 7 Geo. IV, c. 64, sect. 9, which has been condensed by the revisers of our Criminal Code into a few lines, which in effect render this defendant liable to indictment "in all respects as if he were a principal felon." (Act March 31, 1860, sect. 44, P. L. 440, Br. Dig. 257, sect. 44.) It is very true that the indictment against the accessary should be as particular as if against the principal, (Wh. Cr. L. 36), and in Comm. vs. Dudley, 6 Leigh's Va. Rep. 614, Judge Upshur sustained a demurrer to an indictment charging the defendant with "aiding and abetting a certain W. M. Davis "in unlawfully fighting a duel with pistols," because the State did not aver that the duel was actually fought, a refinement of pleading which must have been welcomed by the accused.

Great stress was laid in this argument upon the fact that the name of the principal felon was not given. Where it is not known it cannot be given: and if we decided this point in favor of the defendant, no accessary can be indicted where the principal is a stranger and escapes. The point did not avail the regicides, for there the executioner was unknown, yet the averments "*quod procuravit ignotum*" and "*quod quidam ignotus*" in a vizor gave the mortal stroke, were holden to be sufficient. Kel. 10. Com. Dig. Indictment G. (1).

Cases in which the names of third persons are unknown have always been held to be exceptions to the rule requiring the name to be given. And this *ex necessitate rei*. See the citations 1 Arch. Cr. L. (81), note 1.

A more serious objection is that the count for burglary omits to charge that the offense was committed "*in the night time*." All the forms require this averment, and the definition of the offense in our act of March 31, 1860, sect. 135 (Br. Dig 239, sect. 144), makes no change in the common law in this respect. The following section of the statute which refers to a breaking "in the day time" does not declare that the offense therein punished shall be "burglary." This, therefore, is a fatal defect.

The counsel for the Commonwealth have asked us to amend the indictment by inserting the words "about the hour of ten in the night time of the same day;" but the following are conclusive answers to such application:—

First. It is a matter of substance and not mere form.

Second. We have nothing to amend by.

Third. We do not know that the offense was committed in the night time, and we cannot hear witnesses to that point upon the argument of a demurrer.

Our act of March 31, 1860, sect. 11 (Br. Dig., 251, sect. 11), confines our power here to "formal defects." It is almost a literal copy of the statute 14 and 15 Vict., c. 100, sect. 25, as to which Mr. Archibald says, that it "has only reference to *formal* defects." The omission in this case is not only substantial but of the very heart of the offense.

The first and second counts therefore fall.

The last count charges that the defendant received the property alleged in the first count to have been stolen.

It is admitted to be in proper form, but it is said that it cannot stand because it refers to the goods and chattels as the "property *aforesaid*," and that as the preceding part of the indictment is quashed this count must share the same fate.

It does not follow that because a count is quashed a subsequent count, referring to the day, place, person or property described in the bad count, must also be quashed.

If that were the law, one defective count would destroy the whole indictment. The objection to the word aforesaid in the description of the property would apply with equal force to the Grand Jury, or to the averment of time and place, all of which are referred to "as aforesaid."

It only remains to notice a motion made by the learned counsel for the prosecution "to refer the said bill back to the Grand Jury for the purpose of making the correction" referred to in the amendment. We never send a bill back to the Grand Jury for such a purpose.

The demurrer to the last count is overruled. The rest of the demurrer is sustained, and the motions to amend and to refer back are refused.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The Grand Jury for the September term having completed their labors, made their final presentment to the court this morning. They have acted upon 532 bills of indictment, of which 303 were returned true bills, and 229 were ignored. The visited the prisons, Almshouse, House of Refuge, and Girard College, all of which they found in a condition satisfactory to them. In regard to the Almshouse, they suggested that accommodations should be furnished in the insane department to enable them to classify the lunatics as their different conditions required.

Being thanked by the Court for their services, they were discharged from further attendance.

Universalist Centenary.

One hundred years ago the first Universalist Society in the United States was organized in Gloucester, Mass. To-day they are numerically the fifth denomination in the country, numbering 792 societies, 588 ministers, 63 associations, and eight colleges and seminaries, which, during the past year, had under their care about 1450 pupils.

The Annual General Convention, which recently met in Buffalo, was largely attended by delegates, and held an interesting and enthusiastic session. They have resolved to celebrate the year 1870—their centenary year—by the raising of a fund of $200,000, to be called the Murray Centennial Fund, in honor of the first preacher of the faith in this country, the fund to be devoted to missionary purposes and church extension.

The next session of the convention will be held in Gloucester, Mass.

—Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, won a prize at a rifle shooting contest on Monday.

—Curtis, the nose puller, does ornamental whitewashing to pass his leisure hours in prison.

—At the funeral of General Arnable Escalante the emblems of Masonry were publicly exhibited in Spain for the first time.

—The King of Greece is very fond of negro music. The royal band at Athens, in consequence, plays mostly Stephen Foster's melodies.

"DIVORCE WITHOUT PUBLICITY."

A Scandalous Affair—Elopement of a Married Lady—She Obtains a Divorce from Her Husband and Marries with Another—How Such Cases are Managed by the Lawyers.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that a little more a year ago some little public sensation was created by the announcement that the wife of a citizen in respectable position in the community had suddenly departed for Europe under the escort of a gentleman called by the title of "Colonel." Gradually the circumstances were forgotten by the public. The parties returned and went to the house of the gallant's father. The wife obtained a divorce from her first husband and married the Colonel. According to the exact letter of the public advertisement in such cases, almost everything was "obtained without publicity." The case comes to public notice again by an application before Judge Clerke, in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, to set aside the decree on the grounds of fraud and imposition. The following are the principal facts subsequent to the commencement of the suit for divorce by the wife, as condensed from the orders and affidavits used on the motion:—

In April, 1869, an action was commenced by Charlotte B. Nichols to obtain a divorce against her husband, Alexander R. J. Nichols, on the ground of adultery, alleged to have been committed with an unknown female at No. 30 E. Twelfth street, in the city of New York. On affidavit of one Oscar W. Smith, that the defendant could not be found either at his home or in the places he had been accustomed to frequent, an order was issued by Judge Cardozo for service of process by publication. The order directed the publication of the summons, &c., in the New York *Weekly News* and the *Jewish Messenger* once in each week for six weeks, and that it also be mailed to the defendant at Greenfield, Conn.

No answer or appearance being put in by the defendant, Judge Barnard referred the case to William H. Tracy. After the testimony was in, the referee reported that on the 8th of May, 1866, the parties were married; that on the 15th of March, 1868, at the house known as No. 30 Twelfth street, defendant committed adultery with some unknown woman, as charged in the complaint, and that the plaintiff was therefore entitled to a decree of divorce. Before the referee, one Henry B. Harrison, who said he lived at the Compton House, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue, in this city, and was a real estate agent doing business principally on the street, swore that he became acquainted with the parties to the action, and that on the 15th of March he was standing at a stable in Twelfth street, west of University place, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and saw the defendant go into an assignation house opposite accompanied by a strange woman. On the 12th of July, 1869, Judge Barnard made an order confirming the referee's report, and granting the decree of divorce.

Motion is now made to set aside the decree and all proceedings had in the case on the ground of fraud, and allow the defendant to come in and defend the action. In support of the motion the defendant swears that he resides at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, and has there resided since his infancy; that in 1867 he introduced to his wife one Edward Gebhard, with whom he had for a short time been acquainted, and who at that time he supposed to be a gentleman and a man of honor; that in 1868 the plaintiff eloped with this Gebhard, and took passage to Europe; that by arrangement with the captain of the steamer, they left on a pilot-boat in the British Channel, and landed at Falmouth, England, and on the continent they passed as man and wife; that they returned from Europe in January, 1869, and took up their residence at Schoharie, N. Y., in the house of the father of Gebhard; that plaintiff possessed large property and Gebhard had nothing; that in the month of July last the deponent saw an advertisement in the New York daily papers, a notice of the marriage of the plaintiff with Gebhard at Schoharie, N. Y. Defendant further swears that on inquiry he found that the decree of divorce granted by Judge Barnard was produced before the clergyman would celebrate the marriage, and that this was the first intimation he had of any proceedings for a divorce having been had; that at the time when plaintiff's witnesses swear he could not be found, he had a place of business with his brothers at No. 9 Pine street in this city, which was well known to plaintiff. Defendant further swears that all the statements made in the affidavit of Harrison, the chief witness for the plaintiff, are utterly false. In further support of the motion, David J. Price, who was in the employ of Orson A. House, an attorney at No. 78 Nassau street, from the fall of 1867 to the middle of July, 1869, identified the Colonel by his daguerreotype as the man who came to the office of House to obtain a divorce for a lady from her husband, and identified in the same manner the lady who afterward called at the office with the Colonel, and is the plaintiff in this action; he further swore that he did not swear to the affidavit purporting to be his affidavit; that he deposited a copy of the summons and complaint in the New York Post Office, but that he merely signed the same; that such summons was never deposited to his knowledge; that the testimony of Harrison, the chief witness, is all in the handwriting of House, the attorney for plaintiff. Gilbert B. Wood further swears that he had been informed by David J. Price that House, the attorney, was in the habit of using three different kinds of ink in the preparation of papers in such cases, in order to show a dissimilarity between the body of the papers and the signatures thereto. Effingham H. Nichols swears that in conversation with him M. W. Northrup, who appears on the record as attorney for plaintiff, admitted that he never had anything to do with the case, merely permitting his name to be used by House (or Howes), and that he had no doubt the whole proceedings were a sham.

Judge Clerke granted the order setting aside the decree and all prior proceedings, at the same time remarking that the matter must not stop here. He had known for some time of this House and of his advertising; he thought it was time a check should be put to such practices, and would direct the papers to be sent before the Grand Jury.

House made no appearance in opposition to the motion.—*New York Times*.

CUTTING ADRIFT.

Another Divorce "Without Publicity" in Moral Gotham.

Mr. James Fisher, ex-Justice of the Peace in Hudson County, N. J., and lawyer in New York, who is now in jail in Raymond street awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of stealing a judgment roll from the office of the County Clerk in Brooklyn, now appears in a new *role*. The new case is entitled "Clara Fisher vs. William Fisher." Mr. Edwin James, for plaintiff, yesterday applied to the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, at Special Term, Judge Gilbert presiding, for an order calling upon the defendant to show cause why the decree of divorce obtained in this suit and all the proceedings should not be vacated upon the ground of fraud. It appeared from the statement made that the plaintiff was a lady of property residing at Hackensack, N. J., the defendant was a lawyer carrying on business at No. 75 Nassau street, New York city. The plaintiff deposed that she married the defendant in July, 1865, and she had recently discovered that he had obtained a divorce, and upon searching the records of the court a decree of divorce was found, which had been filed on the 1st of October, 1868. The affidavit stated that the defendant had induced her by false representations to sign a complaint, telling her that the object of the proceedings was to secure an income for herself and her children, and that she positively refused upon many occasions to take any proceedings for a divorce. It was further alleged that the defendant was carrying on an adulterous intercourse with one Mary Frances Stevens, had deserted his wife and children, and since he obtained the decree of divorce had married her. Mrs. Fisher swore positively that she had employed no lawyer, and was ignorant of the whole proceedings, which were a fraud upon her and upon the court.—*N. Y. Paper of to-day.*

Scrapings.

—Detroit is reviving knee-breeches.

—St. Louis is to have a balloon wedding.

—Minnesota will be flooded with lectures.

—The Boston Coliseum is to be rafiled off.

—Dominic Murray has gone to St. Louis.

—The King of Sweden thinks of becoming insane.

—The Grand Duke of Baden has softening of the brain.

—Stroudsburg, Pa., horses have been suiciding on new oats.

—Sparrows are shipped regularly from Harrisburg to Peru.

—One of Bismark's sons has narrowly escaped death in a duel.

—The horse-car drivers at Boston have been ordered to drive faster.

—A thirty-four pound mackerel is the latest achievement of California.

—The elongation of Home is called the home-stretch of Spiritualism.

—McKean Buchanan is to visit Buffalo. Buffalo will weep crocodile's tears.

—The Victoria statue in Montreal is fourteen feet high and weighs two tons.

—The Government organ in Georgia is printed appropriately on a Bullock press.

—Only $15·50 of the $27,000 taken at the New England Fair at Portland was counterfeit.

—A large cougar or Mexican lion is depredating on the young calves near Bonham, Texas.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Exciting Struggle for the Tennessee Senatorship — Andy Johnson's Chances—Failures on Wall Street—Irregularities in Books and Absconding Clerks—The Byron Revelation.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Senatorship—Intense Feeling Manifested—Johnson's Defeat Predicted—His Opponents Working Heroically.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 2.—There is a tremendous pressure being brought to bear against Johnson. A petition is being circulated and extensively signed, asking the representatives from this county to vote for some other man beside Andy. A large number of members of the Legislature have already arrived, and electioneering is going on bravely, Johnson's enemies being particularly active. Etheridge is here, working vigorously. Johnson is expected to-morrow.

There is the most intense feeling on the Senatorial question, everything else being in the shade. There are far-seeing men who predict Johnson's defeat, while others profess to think his election a certainty. Partisanship has its influence in either case. Candidates for the Legislative offices are absolutely swarming here, and the half have not arrived.

A Desperado Killed.

A desperado named Powell was shot and killed near Shelbyville on Thursday. He went masked to the house of a man named Dilke and demanded fifty dollars. Dilke gave him the contents of his gun instead.

A Libel Suit Closing—Political Affairs—Officials Pleasure Seeking.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The libel suit of George Synder against the publishers of the Baltimore *American* for ten thousand dollars' damages is drawing near to a close. The evidence in the case is weak on the part of the prosecution.

The Republican legislative nominations last night are all strong men.

Mayor Banks and City Councils accepted an invitation to visit Stanton on the 12th inst.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Defense of Mrs. Stowe's Byron Revelation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—A morning paper publishes a review of General Butler's recent article on the Stowe-Byron controversy, in which an opposite view of his argument is taken, and the writer, "A. G. W.," shows that Mrs. Stowe's accusers have thus far failed to deny the main charge brought by that lady.

The article closes as follows:—"If Lady Byron saw her own happy life, full of the most brilliant promise as it was before she met Byron, with youth, wealth, beauty, culture, and prospective rank, all vanished from her by her short-lived marriage, and all hope quenched from her heart, and if, though conscious of self-denying conduct deserving praise, she encountered only injustice and reproach, and endured this without a murmur till the death of her husband and all his near relatives, we ask if she had not done all and more than all that one human being could be expected to do for another, to endure all she did endure? To suffer silently was the part of a strong noble-minded woman, and at the last the right to vindicate the name she was to leave behind from the misrepresentation which had been her life-long companion, should have been cheerfully granted her as the least recompense the world could offer for all its ill usage."

Murder.

A drunken man named Farr murdered his wife in Saugus yesterday.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The New Mexican Consul.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—John F. Gody, son of the late consul, has been recognized as Acting Consul of Mexico by the Collector of Customs.

The Red Stockings

of Cincinnati have beaten the local Clubs badly. They will play a California picked nine on Monday, and leave for home on Tuesday.

Earthquake Shocks.

A heavy earthquake shock occurred at San Lorenzo to-day, accompanied by a loud noise.

Legislative Affairs.

The Legislature of Washington Territory assembles at Olympia on October 4. The adoption of the new code of laws for this Territory will be considered.

Advices from Oregon and Arizona.

The Archbishop of Oregon is about to depart for Fome, to attend the Ecumenical Council.

Arizona advices state that the Indians in the vicinity of La Paz have gone into the mountains to hold a council with the Mohaves, and that their actions are suspicious.

FROM THE WEST.

Philadelphia Councilmen in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—The Philadelphia Councilmen will continue their excursion into the suburbs until this afternoon, and will then take the mail boat for Louisville.

The survey of the Southern railroad line from here to Lexington was completed last night.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 2—11 A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities firm; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 84¼; of 1865, old, 84; of 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 25; Illinois Central, 94⅛; Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 7000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 2—11 A. M.—Spirits Turpentine, 28s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s, 84¼ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93@93⅛ for account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 84⅛; 1865s, old, 84; 1867s, 83; 10-40s, 76. Stocks steady; Erie, 24⅛; Illinois Central, 94⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—1 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d.; the sales have been 8000 bales, 2000 of which were taken for export and speculation. Cheese, 64s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1 P. M.—Sugar firmer at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d., afloat.

FROM NEW YORK.

A New Clearing House—Another Failure.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the Gold Board this morning it was resolved to appoint a committee of nine to devise a plan for the establishment of a clearing house as an adjunct of the board.

Puleston, Raymond & Co. have just announced their failure, caused, they say, "by irregularities in their book."

Scenes on the Old Battle-Ground This Morning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The markets open this morning with less inclination to speculate, and the attendance at the several boards—particularly the Gold Room—has fallen off since yesterday. In the latter room about twenty men could be found surrounding the ring—we mean that which incloses the fountain—who had temerity enough to bid for small sums of gold, not with that swagger that was so characteristic last week, but in subdued tones, fearing to arouse too loud a noise, as they do not desire to hear the hollow echo that will resound throughout the vacant room.

There is but one that seems willing to trade on a large scale, and that is Colgate, of Trevor & Colgate. He gives some foundation to the board by his portly presence. Previous to the opening of the quotations a motion prevailed and was adopted appointing a committee of nine for the purpose of establishing a new clearing house, so that by Monday next the board could commence in a legitimate way.

The Opening Quotations.

The price opened at 130⅛, with loans ranging from 7 per cent. to flat. The stock market has been unsettled, in consequence of the affairs that exist between the Lake Shore road and the late lamented firm of Lockwood & Co. Legrand Lockwood states that he will resign the treasurership in a few days, and that their indebtedness to that company is not as large as represented.

Lack of Confidence.

The general lack of confidence still prevails to some extent, and the idea is that it will not do to force prices up, as it will have a tendency to throw out too much stock that is held back for high figures, but the prices are well maintained, though attended with no activity.

Exchange and Bonds.

Sterling dull on a basis of 108¼ for 60 day bills, and 108⅝ for 30 days. The steamer for Europe takes no specie, which is a very significant fact for Saturdays. Government bonds dull but steady.

Swamped.

The president of the Regular Board announced the failure of Adams, Kimball & Moore, a prominent stock house.

Why They Failed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The failure of Puleston, Raymond & Co. was caused by the absconding of their confidential clerk with all the assets of the firm. This is the statement of a member of the firm, but he refuses to give the name of the clerk or the amount stolen.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The steamship Ville de Paris takes out $100,000 in specie to Havre to-day.

COLD PIZEN.

A Man Takes Arsenic, Writes to His Friends, Tenders Some Interesting Advice, and Then Blows His Head Off.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* says:—"A man named Edward Scheivelbein called at the house of Mr. E. B. Dean, about twelve miles from the city on the Salt River road, last Monday night, and asked to stay all night. His request was granted, and after supper he was shown to his room and retired. Early next morning the household was aroused by the loud report of a pistol proceeding from the room of the stranger. Upon entering, he was found lying on the floor a corpse.

"Nothing is known of the man, or where he came from, except what may be gleaned from a letter or two and some promiscuous scribblings on a number of old envelopes and rumpled letter paper found lying on the table, all of which he had probably taken from his pocket. There are two letters of the same date—Cincinnati, September 24, 1869. The first reads as follows:—

"Elizabeth: I send you in this letter a money order for $45. You take this letter to the Vevay Post Office, and there you get your money.

"Good-by, Henry, and all, forever.

"Look for no more letters, for I am where there is no more writing done.

"Little Henry, good-by.

"EDWARD SCHIEVELBEIN.

"The second letter follows immediately after the first. Neither of them, however, were probably sent. It is as follows:—

"Elizabeth:—Perhaps before this letter reaches you I am gone for good. I hope you may all do well. Take good care of little Henry. I can see him no more. I have sent you a money order for forty-five dollars. I paid the money here in the Post Office. Good-bye forever. EDWARD SCHIEVELBEIN.

"It seems from the promiscuous scribblings that were found on his body that, after going to his room at Mr. Dean's house, he took a dose of arsenic, and, after waiting patiently for several hours without any effect, shot himself. While waiting he wrote the following messages:—

"I have swallowed arsenic, about a quarter teaspoonful. It has not troubled me yet, one hour from the time. Next—the pistol. E. S.

"Before resolving finally on the pistol, however, he waited for the poison to do its work, writing down in the meantime his experience and meditations:—

"For the benefit of suicides: Be sure and learn from good doctors the vital parts of the body, or you'll be bothered as I am. E. S.

"Then again:—

"Advice to future suicides:—Don't do like me, but find out the exact vital point before shooting, and also the quantity of arsenic. E. S.

"For the benefit of man:—I have taken arsenic perhaps one and a half hours ago. I feel no change whatever. I took a quarter of a teaspoonful. E. S.

"For my friends:—Good luck forever; for my enemies (legions), go to ——. E. S."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869.

There is no new feature in our local Money market worthy of notice, but there is manifestly a better feeling and tone in money circles. The banks appear to be gaining strength, and the pressure for loans accords better with the supply than during the past week or ten days.

Call loans are comparatively easy at 6@7 per cent. on Government securities, but on miscellaneous collaterals the rates range from 8 to 10 per cent. Time contracts are readily effected at bank and from private lenders at 10@12 per cent., according to the character of the securities offered. Gold opened at 130¼ and closed at noon at 130⅛. Governments were quiet but steady.

There was considerable activity in the stock market, and prices were firm. No sales of State loans. City loans showed weakness, selling at 100⅛@100⅜.

Reading Railroad was active and prices steady; sales at 46¾ cash to 47⅛ on short buyer's option; Pennsylvania advanced to 56@56⅛, b. o.; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 120¼; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 55; 52 was bid for Minehill; 37 for Catawissa preferred; and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railways there were no transactions, but prices were steady.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	130¼	11·06 A. M.	130⅛
10·07 "	130⅛	11·09 "	130⅛
10·15 "	130⅛	11·20 "	130⅛
11·00 "	130⅛	11·22 "	130⅛
11·02 "	130⅛	11·45 "	130⅛

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅜@119⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅝@120; do., 1864, 119⅜@119⅝; do., 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do., July, 1865, 117⅜@117⅝; do. do., 1867, 117⅝@118; do., 1868, 117⅜@117⅝; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; 6s, 108⅝@109⅛; Gold, 130⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½@119⅝; do. 1862, 119⅝@120; do. 1864, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1865, new, 117⅜@117⅝; do. 1867, do. 117½@117⅝; do. 1868, do., 117⅜@117⅝; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108⅞@109⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130⅛@131; Silver, 126@128.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R........................c. 46⅞

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	100⅛	114 sh Mor Cl sc.....	64½
$2600 City 6s, New.ls.	100⅛	100 sh O C & A R.b5.	37
$11000 do. New.ls.	100⅜	300 sh Read R...ls.c.	46⅞
$200 do ...New.	100⅜	100 do.......c.	46⅞
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	83	200 do......2d.	46·81
1 sh Cam & Am R.	120¼	100 do......2d.	46·81
20 sh Leh V R......	55	100 do.....b15.	47⅛
13 do.......ls.	55	100 do.........	46·81
18 sh Penna RR..	56	100 do.........	46·81
100 do.....b30.	56	200 do.... ls.c.	46·69
100 do.....b30.	56⅛	200 do.......c.	46⅞
22 do...... ls.	56	100 do.....b30.	47⅛
100 do.....b30.	56⅛	400 do....rg&i.	46⅞
45 do...... ls.	56	600 do.. ....ls.	46⅞
100 do.....b60.	56⅛	400 do ......ls.	46⅞
100 do.....b30.	56⅛	100 do.....b30.	47⅛
46 do ......ls.	56	300 do.......c.	46⅞

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market was easy and the general rate on call seven per cent. Many transactions on stocks were at this rate in coin and a few late buyers for cash paid a sixteenth to an eighth for having stocks 'turned.' The ease was without interruption to the close, the principal firms in the gold movement freely paying all claims presented. Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. and William Heath & Co. were among those making such liquidation, the latter firm paying eighty-three per cent. and promising to pay the remaining seventeen when they get their funds from the Gold Exchange Bank, whose affairs are now undergoing strict and prompt investigation by the receiver. Propositions are also discussed to create a new system of gold clearances or to have the deposit banks undertake them. Commercial paper has not as yet felt the easier condition of money, and the rate of discount ranges from ten to fifteen per cent. Some gilt edged paper sold to-day at twelve.

"As it was steamer day, and as gold was cheaper in contrast to figures at which many importations of merchandise had been made, and as the late advance in the premium was a warning that had not been forgotten, the foreign exchange market became active, and prices rose about three-eighths per cent. even upon the day's transactions.

"The Government bond market was again active and strong under the stimulating influences of the general recovery in the tone of the street. In the rise which succeeded this feeling the '67s led the way to 118⅛. Subsequently the foreign bankers were free sellers on foreign account, the relations of the markets here and abroad allowing a marginal profit on the reimportation of some of the issues. Under these sales the market again went off, declining on the whole from a quarter to a half per cent. from the best quotations of the day. Even the public debt statement of a reduction of $7,467,429 for September failed to revive the market. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 109@109⅛; do sixes, 1881, registered, 119@119⅛; do. do., coupons, 119@119⅛; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115@116; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 119⅞@120; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 119⅜@119⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 117⅜@117⅛; do. do., do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 117⅜@117⅞; do. do., coupon, 1867, do., 117⅞@117⅞; do. do., c upon, 1868, do., 117⅜@117⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅞@109; do. do., coupon, 109@109⅛.

"The Gold Market was fairly active under legitimate purchases from the importing merchants, and the price rose from 130 to 130⅝, falling later to 130¼. The Government sold one million gold to-day, but had not made all the deliveries at the closing of the Sub-Treasury this evening. The awards are given elsewhere. The range of the market was as follows:—

10 A. M.	130	1·55 P. M.	129⅞
10·20 A. M.	130⅛	2 P. M.	130⅛
11 A. M.	130⅛	3 P. M.	130⅛
12 M.	130⅛	4 P. M.	130⅛
1 P. M.	130⅛	5 P. M.	130¼@130⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2.—The Flour market is remarkably quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who manifest no disposition to purchase beyond their immediate wants. About 600 barrels were reported, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $5·75@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·75@7; Ohio do. do at $6·75@7·62½; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $6·37½.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat, and prices are weak. Sales of 12,000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·40@1·45, and 1200 bushels Western amber at $1·45@1·46. Rye is held at $1·10@1·12 per bushel for Western. Corn is very dull; sales of 2000 bushels Western and Southern yellow at $1·11@1·12; and 2500 bushels Western mixed at $1·05@1·09. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 60@64c. and Delaware at 59@61c.

In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported.

Seeds.—Cloverseed ranges from $7·50@8 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is held at $4·25@4·62; and Flaxseed at $2·55.

Whisky is nominal at $1·22@1·25 ℔ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.—Arrived for orders—Barque France, from Pisagua, Peru.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Arrived, steamship Main, from Bremen.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 2.—Arrived, steamship Java, from New York.

Also arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, from New York.

GLASGOW, Oct. 2.—Arrived, steamship Europa, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............OCTOBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........61 | 11 A. M..........70 | 2 P. M..........77

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Minnie Traub, Leland, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg. 23d ult., lat. 33 50, long. 75 40, spoke French barque Vandike, steering north.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig Florence, Davison, arrived yesterday from Kingston, Ja., is consigued, vessel and cargo, to Workman & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 1.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

James Loughney; H. Campbell; M. A. Duffy; Alvin Clark; and T. L. Moore, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 2.—The barge Charles, with coal for New York, left last night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana yesterday.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brigs J. W. Drisko, Haskell, and Circassian, Bunker, hence, below Boston 30th ult.

Brig Eurus, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., 23d ult., with lumber.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 29th ult.

Schr Rangatira, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 29th ult.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, at Saco 29th ult. from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs E. M. Pennell, Ackley; Lilian, Griffin; and L. T. Knight, Harvey, hence, at Salem 29th ult.

Schrs Lyra, Haskell, and A. Tirrell, Atwood, hence, at Newburyport 29th ult.

Schrs John Johnson, McBride; Thos. Borden, Wrightington; Ella Hodgdon; and Geo. F. Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 28th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Times.

In endorsing unreservedly the course of General Grant's administration, the Syracuse Convention has but followed the example of every Republican Convention that has yet been held. Not one has evaded the subject or dealt with it ambiguously. They have, without an exception, applauded its fidelity to principle, its efficiency in the performance of arduous duties, and the rigorous economy which distinguishes every department. Their approval is valuable because it is discriminating and manifestly just. It is emphatic because the judgment pronounced by the various conventions expresses the known convictions of the party everywhere.

The standard by which the acts of the administration have been tried is high and unyielding. Under the rule of General Grant's predecessor the country had been familiarized with corruption and extravagance. Power was interpreted to mean license to misuse its functions. The expenditures were maintained at the war point. The departments were filled by men who employed their opportunities to plunder the people. The revenues were uncollected or squandered. The Executive employed his influence to thwart the operation of important laws, and to obstruct the restoration of the Southern States. Minor officers, encouraged by displays of this mischievous spirit in high places, were notoriously in league with knaves and combinations of knaves, by whom great interests were ruthlessly trampled under foot. The spectacle was scandalous, and its effects were most disastrous.

The advent of Grant to power, and the formation of an administration on the basis prescribed by the Republican party, was followed by immediate and large reforms. The Congressional committees found ardent coworkers in the business of retrenchment. The influences which under Johnson had been exerted to perpetuate extravagance, under Grant were arrayed on the side of economy. The appropriations were cut down at the instance and with the help of the departmental heads. And a promise was given that the change thus begun should be pushed forward faithfully and well.

The promise has been fulfilled. Economy is the order of the day wherever the authority of the Government prevails. The reductions contemplated by Congress have in many cases been exceeded. The departments have been purged of idlers; their duties have been systematized, and the cost of their performance diminished to an extent not yet fully appreciated. The "rings" which were previously supreme in the Treasury have been broken; the devices which made robbery safe and even respectable have been destroyed. Honest men control the approaches to the strong box. The revenues are zealously collected; the disbursements are conducted with strict reference to the terms of law. As a mere fiduciary agent, the administration has discharged its trust with an energy and integrity that cannot be too loudly applauded.

But there has been more than mere faithful service. By its financial policy the administration has brought the country nearer the stage at which a reduction of the burden of the debt will be practicable. How this reduction may be best effected the Republican party has again and again indicated. The funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest is the only method compatible with honor, and the process will be possible only when the public credit shall have been greatly improved. Not the least meritorious of the results achieved by the administration is, therefore, the higher standing which it has imparted to the national credit in the money markets of the world. Opinions differ in regard to the exeellence of the precise means employed to produce this result, but the result is gratifying and unquestionable. The public credit is higher, stronger, than when Mr. Boutwell began his task, and by so much the country is nearer the relief it greatly needs. It remains for Congress, after calm consideration, to revise the plans of the Secretary, and to provide means for profiting by the good he has accomplished. An improved condition of the debt and a reduction of taxation are the two objects which will test the financial capacity of the party. They are not irreconcilable.

The confidence expressed in the conduct of the administration has still further justification. The better position of the South generally, and of the three excluded States in particular, is largely due to the sound discretion and wise liberality which have distinguished the action of the President. He has combined adherence to law with a generosity which has disarmed opposition. Order prevails. The authority of the Federal Government has been upheld. At the same time the exercise of a just and conciliatory disposition has brought into play the better instincts of the Southern people. Co-operation with the Government has taken the place of resistance to its authority. Great strides have been taken towards the completion of reconstruction. Virginia is virtually restored now, and there are good reasons for hoping that Congress, on reassembling, will find Texas and Mississippi in a similar situation. The fact will be a triumph for the administration, and a source of reasonable pride to the party whose principles it sustains and whose policy it nobly vindicates.

BRITISH UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

War Secretary Mr. Cardwell, in a speech, the points of which are given by cable, takes pleasure in commencing the reformed colonial policy of England. That policy, as he states it, has made Canada what she is, so self-reliant that, beginning with a merchant navy which is little inferior to that of France, she might become one of the first maritime powers of the world. The thought of distrusting a self-reliance so pronounced as this does not occur to Mr. Cardwell, for he asserts with an enthusiasm which does him credit as a minister and a Briton, that when that time comes the English race will have such a confederation as the world never saw under a single sovereign. Australia, India, Canada, and the British Indies, East and West, would, we presume, be included in this mighty bond of race. There would be a grand Congress of English nations, to which the British Parliament would be subsidiary, since it is not to be supposed that the great far-lying provinces can be content always with the stray representation which they have in English councils, and the kind of alms government which is doled out to them from the mother country. Indeed, the International Congress of Anglo-Saxon peoples is an idea lately put forth, not without some diffidence in its possibility, by a number of leading colonists lately met in London.

For a Minister of State such a plan as this seems visionary; but English statecraft, complex as it is, is comprehensive. The rulers who have the versatile knack of governing Ireland in one way, Scotland in another, and India in still another, and who by power and tact keep a heterogeneous empire together, may see a comfortable way of solving their colonial problem. Australia and Canada, however independent they may become, are the natural allies of the mother country, and it needs but common sense to keep them so. That they will seek individualization as peoples, as duly and reasonably as the American colonies did when they became the United States, and that they will surely demand a voice in the councils of the world's powers, we cannot doubt. At what remote or proximate future Australia may have a difficulty of Alabama claims with the parent country, or when Canada shall legislatively condemn her England free-trade system, we are not prepared to say. Possibly the world now means peace if ever, and our progress is henceforth to be mainly in understandings, rather than misunderstandings.

All this looks very well for the theory of Mr. Cardwell; but take the case of New Zealand. Here an almost bankrupt colony, unaided by the mother land, is waging war on the self-reliant principle. The war, which was brought on by the conduct of imperial officers, is directed by the home Government, while it is entirely sustained by the colonists. Thus the liege subjects of her Majesty afar off are at the entire expense of bleeding for a cause which, though altogether their own, they have not the poor privilege of prosecuting in their own way. The New Zealanders groan and protest and threaten amiably; but the parent at home is calm and unmoved. How long will other grown-up provinces of England tolerate the oppressive indifference which the self-reliant teaching develops, notwithstanding its virtues? Self-reliance is excellent, say the Canadians, provided that while it allows us to pay our own bills the imperial authorities do not impertinently oversee us and charge us. In short, if the imperial colony must pay its own way, it must in time demand complete control of its own affairs; and the mother's counsels of self-reliance will, in that case, be recommended back to her.

DIVORCES MADE EASY.

From the N. Y. World.

A young and rural wife who elopes to Europe with a lover who has clothed the protestations of his passion to her, in the presence of her legal incumbent, in the guise of legal advice; who writes to her uncle, on the eve of her departure, her belief that her friends will have confidence in the rectitude of her motives even while she is roaming Europe with another than her lawful lord; and who exhibits withal a keen eye for business, in the midst of her romantic fervors, by carefully collecting all her available property, preparatory to flight, is certainly entitled to be classed as a female phenomenon. But when she returns from the immoral felicities of her pilgrimage, and immediately institutes proceedings against her husband for a divorce, alleging his infidelity, the impudence of her procedure, though it may make the unthinking laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. And when it appears that she succeeded in obtaining this divorce upon no other capital than an unlimited capacity and willingness for fiction on the part of her legal adviser, and an ardent desire upon her own to fasten upon a fresh lover the legal hold which, with equal ardor, she desired to loose from a stale one, she gives rise to the most serious reflections.

The manner wherein and the tools wherewith she and the lover of her purse, if not her person, worked to effect their noble aim have been amply set forth in the report of the case. Whether the bonds of marriage should be tightened or relaxed is a question upon which the Presbyterian Synod and the *Revolution* would widely differ. But that such a cheap and easy evasion of the existing laws as is there chronicled should be possible may be safely pronounced, without expressing any opinion at all upon that question, to be a shameful, scandalous, and demoralizing thing.

The blame for it lies primarily, of course, upon the parties who are driven to such shameful shifts, and who naturally avail themselves of any means to continue and legalize a union which it appears in this case that one party found pleasant and the other found profitable. But, with a proper administration of justice, there would be no means available for such ends. That there are is the fault of the courts in which sunh creatures as the "divorce lawyers" are permitted to practise. The indecent haste with which a tissue of perjuries, so palpable that they would not have stood an hour's real scrutiny, was palmed off upon a referee—who seems to have been thinking only of his fees—by the "shyster" who seems to have been their author, so that in six days from the issue of an order of reference a decree of divorce could be awarded, would be simply impossible if referees did the duty they are sworn and paid to do, or if flagrant scoundrels were not allowed to call themselves attorneys.

These scoundrels, who advertise in disreputable newspapers to obtain divorces without delay, publicity, or grounds, and whose only possible advantage over a decent lawyer is in their unscrupulousness, ought to be put out of court and branded by the bar. Some of them are said not to be lawyers at all, but to pay lawyers for the use of their names under which to carry on their dirty trade. In this case, the lawyers who permit their names to be used for such purposes ought to be held accountable for what is done under them.

This case suggests, also, that the system of references which has taken most domestic cases out of open court needs overhauling. It is true that under this system much disgusting matter is averted from the public nostril and pain is spared to many innocent persons. But there ought to be some guarantee against such loose and reckless transactions before referees as Judge Clerke has decided the trial of the case of Nichols vs. Nichols to be.

COMING POLITICAL CHANGES IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The recent illness of the Emperor Napoleon has awakened a deep and general interest in the affairs of Europe. The probable death of the man who has swayed for over twenty years the destinies of France inspired the courts and cabinets with alarm; and for the first time it has been honestly confessed in high places that France is the centre of Europe, and that Napoleon is dynastically the pivotal person of the epoch. Not since 1848 have the dynasties and the hangers-on of the same been so put to their wit's end. After Napoleon no man could tell what was to come, but to most men the prospect seemed bad for the crowned heads and the privileged classes in Europe. Hence the mission of Lord Clarendon, and the general flocking of confidential government agents to Paris. For the present the crisis is over, and we cannot say that we are sorry that it is over, but the crisis while it lasted was richly suggestive.

It is no longer to be doubted that Europe is on the eve of another great convulsion. The forces exist, but they are pent up and held in restraint. One man more than any other in Europe maintains law and order, holding the dangerous classes in check—and that man is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon out of the way, we are certain to have, if not the wild outburst of 1789, at least a repetition of 1830 or 1848. It is even questionable whether the Emperor himself, in consequence of failing health and declining power, may not witness a violent revolution which he will not be able to control.

The reforms which Napoleon has granted make a revolution certain. If he lives and has power to guide the new forces which he has let loose in the empire, all may go well. But the contingencies are numerous and the probabilities are not promising. The new forces may prove too strong for him. It is a fact which ought not to be overlooked, that every time the French people have come to power they have, as a first step, interfered in the affairs of Europe. More than any other European people, the French people, properly so called, are in sympathy with the cause of democracy all the world over. One great secret of Napoleon's success has been that he has humored this feeling. Italy is an example. Germany is another, although Germany has gone a little beyond the Emperor's wishes. The French people again masters of the situation, the Polish question, the Schleswig-Holstein question, the Greek question, the popular cause in Spain, will all be revived, and the revival will be dangerous. What adds to the gravity of the situation, and therefore to the value of the Emperor's life, is the fact that the treaties of 1815 are all dead. Napoleon has told us this already; but Napoleon only proclaimed a fact which the world had already recognized. Napoleon did not kill those treaties. They died a natural death. They were weak when they sustained the blow of 1848. They were weaker still when Italy rose in some of her old majesty, and burst her bonds asunder. Sadowa made a *post-mortem* examination unnecessary. The shadow of those treaties, however, still remains. Napoleon does not despise the shadow. The French people hate both the shadow and substance, and, the French people again in power, revenge will go hand-in-hand with justice, and the twain may march over Europe. When we glance at the general situation—when we reflect on the Eastern question, on the Slavonic question, on the Schleswig-Holstein question, on the German question, on the Spanish question, on the religious questions in the East and the religious questions in the West of Europe; when we think of the large standing armies which are wasting for want of employment, and when we take into account the conservative power of the Emperor Napoleon, we cannot much wonder that the probability of his death put the dynasties in a flutter. In a few years, if not sooner, we shall have congresses and conferences many, and reconstructions not a few. Our faith in the governed, in spite of Charles Dickens, is "illimitable" if they govern themselves. The tide has set in in favor of a great European republic. Time is necessary, but the result is not doubtful.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 9 4§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 230 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1869.
THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY pays its Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. TO-DAY, at the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Office, No. 230 WALNUT Street. The Earnings of the Road:—For the last quarter, $445,000; for the last month, $174,300; and for the last week, $53,200. 10 1 6t*

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 308, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Steen, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 393, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 30 thstu 1m

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.
An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
9 25

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.
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WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

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JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
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Superintendent.

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE

REPUBLICAN

Grand Mass Meeting.

By the Apathy of Good Men Bad Men Triumph.

The friends of our present National and State Administration, favorable to the re-election of the PATRIOTIC and EFFICIENT GEARY as GOVERNOR, and of the LEARNED and IMPARTIAL WILLIAMS as JUDGE of the SUPREME COURT—who desire to secure a fair expression of the PUBLIC WILL, and INTELLIGENT and HONEST MEN to office—will meet in

GRAND MASS MEETING
IN FRONT OF THE
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON BROAD STREET,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, October 5,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

To present the CLAIMS of the CANDIDATES of the REPUBLICAN PARTY, and to take measures to SECURE their TRIUMPHANT ELECTION.

The friends of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, of a WISE SYSTEM of FINANCE, of a SOUND and CONVENIENT CURRENCY, of the HONEST PAYMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT, and of FREEDOM in EVERY LAND and for ALL PEOPLE, are invited to attend.

PHILADELPHIANS! let us not be apathetic when PUBLIC DUTY calls. "BY THE APATHY OF GOOD MEN BAD MEN TRIUMPH." The MEMORY of the TOILS, the TRIALS, the SUFFERINGS through which OUR COUNTRY lately passed—GRATITUDE to the NOBLE SOLDIERS who SAVED our UNION—every MANLY and PATRIOTIC FEELING DEMANDS that GOOD CITIZENS should ATTEND to PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The following distinguished men will address the meeting:—

HON. WILLIAM STRONG.
GEN. JOHN M. THAYER, United States Senator from Nebraska.
HON. CHARLES GIBBONS.
HON. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren.
HON. GEORGE LEAR, of Bucks.
HON. A. L. HERR, of Dauphin.
HON. THOMAS M. MARSHALL, of Allegheny.
HON. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford.
HON. WILLIAM JENNISON, of Michigan.
HON. JOHN. W. FORNEY.
GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN.
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
HON. LEONARD MYERS.
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. 10 1 4t

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

SATURDAY, October 2.
Berrysburg, Dauphin county—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Germantown, Philadelphia—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator; Reese Davis, Esq.
Beaver Falls—Hon. John Allison.
Upland, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend, Colonel G. W. F. Vernon.

MONDAY, October 4.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Parker's Landing, Venango county—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Mauch Chunk—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General John M. Thayer.
Northumberland—Captain G. W. Curry.
Lancaster—Hon. William D. Kelley.
New Alexandria—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
New Garden, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.

TUESDAY, October 5.
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton (Evening)—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Oil City, Venango county—Governor J. W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Bloomsburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Milton—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sharon—Hon. John Allison.
West Newton—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

WEDNESDAY, October 6.
Titusville—Governor J. W. Geary.
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq., Hon. John Allison.
Catawissa—Captain G. W. Curry, George D. Budd, Esq.
Harrison City—Hon. William Williams, General William Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

THURSDAY, October 7.
Mercer—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler—Hon. William Williams, Col. H. C. Alleman.
Newton, Delaware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newlin, Esq.
Berwick—Captain G. W. Curry.
Irwin's Station—General John L. Swift, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Lewisburg—Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen.
Gettysburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Lock Haven—Hon. J. H. Ela.

FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone.
Millville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.
Bellfonte—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Columbia—Hon. John W. Forney.
Chambersburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Hollidaysburg—General John L. Swift.

SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newlin, Esq.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.
Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Albion, Erie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville.
Mifflin.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend.
Ephrata—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Saltsburg—General John L. Swift.

MONDAY, October 11.
Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
9 23

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS at the following places:—

PEOPLE'S MASS CONVENTION, AT CHEW'S LANDING, SATURDAY, October 2,

will be addressed by
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,
CHARLES J. HOLLIS,
AND
HON. WILLIAM H. GRACE,
the Irish Orator.

The "Tanners" will be in attendance at Chew's Landing. 9 30 3t

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 9 22 12t*

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HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.
We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.
We shall in a few days require a larger one, an will call upon you.
Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.
Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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" 34. Kit Flannagan's Fairy.
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" 32. Starlight Serenade.
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" 30. I Would I Were a Star.
" 29. Eugenie March.
" 28. The Flower Queen.
" 27. Garden City March.
" 26. The Beacon that Lights Me Home.
" 25. Glenwood Polka.
" 24. Thou Art Like the Flower.
" 23. Pleasant Dreams.
" 22. The Heart Should Never Grow Old.
" 21. Carnival of Venice.
" 20. The Culprit Fay.
" 19. Long Branch Polka.
" 18. Lillian's Song.
" 17. Kiss Waltz.
" 16. In Tears I Pine for Thee.
" 15. Grand Duchess Waltz.
" 14. Pulling Hard Against the Stream
" 13. Indian March
" 12. The Frost-Flower.
" 11. Daughter of Eve.
" 10. The Nun's Prayer.
" 9. Faust March.
" 8. Nelly Carey.
" 7. The Delhi Galop.
" 6. Sleep Well, Sweet Angel
" 5. Orphee Aux Enfers Galop.
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Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 25c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
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A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
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Rockaways, Phaetons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuthsa
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

A Wave from Wall Street.

Living as I do in seclusion, a wave from Wall street now and then washes over me, and I cannot help feeling the ripples of the Gold Room above my head. Not the least entertaining of the Gold-Room gossip is the good-natured tattle that Commodore Vanderbilt's friends deal out about him. He is with them the "dear Commodore," the "good Commodore," that "man of high principle," who has had no more to do with the present gold-earthquake than the unborn infant. *He* run up the price of gold! No, indeed! He has made all of his eighty millions—and he is worth every cent of that—in a more legitimate field. But as for that rascal Fisk, that mushroom millionaire—bah! you should see how the speculators who have come safe out of Erie snap their fingers and shrug their shoulders at mention of his name, and say things too bad to repeat. Nevertheless, while they do not advise you to buy, they *do* darkly insinuate that Erie will double itself within the next three months; but woe be to the last man who comes in on the home stretch!

Restaurant Exclusivism.

There is a certain saloon near Fifth avenue, above Fourteenth street, which is conducted upon the policy of elegant exclusivism. The expression upon the waiters' features is that of melancholy nobility. They move about like milk-and-molasses Chesterfields, and present upon salvers bills of fare printed in French. If you speak French, of course you carry yourself off with that dignified ease which the occasion demands. If not, you are reduced to the humiliating necessity of saying, "Please to bring me some of *this*," indicating the locality of *this*, on the programme, with your dexter finger. Very particular are the proprietors in regard to the eligibility of those who drop into this saloon. If the quick but comprehensive glance of the presiding genius decides that you are not their style, that your personal appearance is wanting in that *je ne sais quoi* which constitutes a claim to gentleman or ladyhood, a card presented to you on the inevitable salver, blandly acquaints you with that unhappy fact. The other day a certain captain, who has made much money by steamboats, walked in and took a seat in this Eden of Edibility. His tastes were very plain, and all that he demanded was roast beef and boiled potatoes. The order was so simple that naturally there was a great deal of delay in fulfilling it. At length, however, the roast beef and the potatoes were laid before him and consumed, and the bill was presented. It amounted to $2·50, which was moderate, considering the quantity of marble and mirror with which the saloon was decorated. The captain looked at the bill and his brow grew black.

"Don't take away those things," he said to the waiter; "*I* shall want to take them away with *me*. Of course they're paid for. They're included in the $2·50."

"Beg pardon, sir," answered John. "That bill, sir, is for the roast beef and potatoes."

"Precisely," answered the captain. "There is the money, sir, and there's my card. Take it to your master with my compliments, and tell him I say he's a —— swindler," and at the peril of spoiling a good digestion, the captain walked off.

To these things does exclusivism tend in first-class restaurants.

Lawyer Hall.

There is no doubt that Mr. A. Oakey Hall is a smart lawyer. Indeed, he is smart at everything to which he turns his hand or tongue. He can write plays and lecture on the drama, compose songs and sing them, and his practice of punning is as inveterate as his practice of law. As an attorney he probably has as much to do as any other successful lawyer in the State. There would be no objection to all this but for one little fact, and that is that he is also Mayor of this city, and it seems a pity that, holding such a responsible and honorable position, he should not be paid a commensurate salary. It is, to be sure, a fine thing to have a Mayor who can write poetry and appear with *eclat* in private theatricals, who can run a newspaper as imperturbably as he could run for office, and who would find no more difficulty in keeping a hotel, if he wanted to, than in keeping his dignity or his temper; but it would be a much finer thing were he paid a sufficient salary to keep him in pocket-money without resorting to the practice of law. When it is understood that the judiciary here is elective, and that the Mayor has more power over the nomination and renomination of judges than any other member of the bar, the peculiarity of Lawyer Hall's position will at once be seen. The city is quite rich enough to pay him a large salary, and Mr. Hall's tastes are quite extravagant enough for him to spend it.

Disease in the Car Cushions.

Next to death in the pot comes disease in the car cushions, at least those which pad the seats of the New York city passenger cars. In some of the lines it is positively dangerous to ride, so little care is bestowed in keeping them clean. The cushions are sometimes saturated with the oil from the lamps over-night, the smell inside the car is decidedly buggy, and ten to one the passenger upon getting out carries with him a *souvenir* that he cannot easily get rid of.

The East River Bridge

is to be erected after all—that is, after everything else has been attended to. The Board of Directors of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company met for the purpose of giving the Executive Committee the power to go on with the work, the engineers being all ready with their specifications and plans. Those plans and specifications are the same as those agreed upon by the elder Mr. Roebling before his death. A resolution was passed to the effect that a committee be authorized to have the foundation of the tower on the Brooklyn side constructed to a point three feet above high-water mark. The object of this is to enable the builders to go on with the tower and bring it up to the point required.

The French Opera

has gone up. Serious French opera proved too serious for the managers of it, and the cashiers of the newspapers in which advertisements are inserted are exclaiming, "Why didn't we insist upon payment in advance?" An effort *may* be made at reconstruction. From first to last, however, this serious French troupe has borne the air of an ill-regulated, provincial arrangement. It was flung together rather than organized, and the singers were people whose reputation had not preceded them. The history of serious French opera in this country, as contrasted with that of *opera bouffe*, is a failure of the most blinding brilliancy.

ALI BABA.

—The Queen of Prussia has been indulging in apoplexy.

—Dr. Breckinridge has resigned his professorship in the Kentucky Theological Seminary.

—Miss Mary Hovey has been offered the Professorship of Horticulture in the Kansas Agricultural College. She will appropriately take charge of the nursery.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Our American Cousin" at the Chesnut.

A large and fashionable audience last night, at the Chesnut, witnessed the performance of *Our American Cousin*, with as much delight, apparently, as if it was an entire novelty. At least one-third of the characters in this piece are broad caricatures, and it would be little more than a laughable three-act farce, were it not that a graceful little love story has been skilfully woven in among the more amusing features, and the fun and sentiment qualified by some traditional stage villainy. *Our American Cousin*, however, is remarkable for having introduced a new character to the stage. "Lord Dundreary" quite overshadows the Yankee hero of the piece. Both are caricatures; but while "Asa Trenchard" is the traditional stage Yankee, modified by a modern Englishman's imagination, and with no resemblance whatever to the genuine article, except in his habitual use of certain slang phrases current on this side of the Atlantic, "Dundreary" has a substratum of truth; he is an intensified portrait of the modern British swell, and there is very little doubt that the portrait was drawn from life.

Mr. Jefferson, and the actors who have played the part of "Asa Trenchard" after him, with good taste abandon the outrageous costume of the traditional stage Yankee, and dress the character so that he has some outward resemblance, at least, to a genuine "Down East" countryman; but in spite of the kindly spirit in which the sketch is drawn, it is not pleasant to contemplate a representative American citizen walking into a gentleman's house and offering to celebrate his arrival by mixing for the ladies present all the fancy drinks known from Maine to California.

Notwithstanding its absurdities, however, *Our American Cousin* is a play of considerable merit. The fun is hearty and sincere, keeping the audience, from beginning to end, in a good wholesome state of laughter, and the sentimental portions relieve the merriment with some genuine pathos.

The piece was admirably performed last evening, all the characters, without exception, being well sustained, and the applause was as hearty as the actors could desire. The cast was as follows:—"Florence Trenchard," Miss Laura Keene; "Asa Trenchard," Mr. Vining Bowers; "Abel Murcott," Mr. Sheridan; "Lord Dundreary," Mr. Otis; "Sir Edward Trenchard," Mr. Wallis; "Mr. Coyle," Mr. J. H. Jack; "Lieutenant Vernon," Mr. T. A. Crease; "Binney," Mr. B F. McNulty; "Buddicomb," Mr. J. Costello; "Mary Meredith," Mrs. Crease; "Mrs. Mountchessington" Miss Mary Carr; "Augusta," Miss Josephine Laurens; and "Georgiana," Miss Jennie Anderson.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Our American Cousin* will be given this evening for the last time. On Monday Boucicault's drama of *Hunted Down; or, the Two Lives of Mary Leigh*, will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this afternoon as "Benedict" in *Much Ado About Nothing*, and this evening as "Shylock" in *The Merchant of Venice*. The performance this evening will conclude with the domestic drama of *Miriam's Crime*.

On Monday Mr. Booth will appear as "Richelieu," on Tuesday as "Brutus," and on Wednesday as "Iago."

AT THE ARCH *Formosa* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining minstrel performance will be given this evening.

A GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers will be given this afternoon at Musical Fund Hall by the Germania Orchestra and the Junger Mænnerchor Society. The object for which this entertainment is given ought to attract a large audience.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Madame Parepa-Rosa and her English opera troupe will open on Monday for a season of twelve nights. The inaugural performance will be Wallace's opera of *Maritana*, with Madame Rosa and Mrs. Seguin; Messrs. Castle, A. Laurence, Campbell and T. Howard in the leading *roles*.

La Sonnambula will be given on Tuesday, introducing the new *prima donna*, Miss Rose Hersee in the *role* of "Amina."

On Wednesday, Balfe's opera of the *Puritan's Daughter* will be produced for the first time in this city.

Madame Rosa's combination achieved a decided success recently in New York and Brooklyn, and the new artists are highly spoken of by the papers of those cities. In addition to well-known and popular works Madame Rosa will produce some that are entire novelties here, such as Balfe's *Puritan's Daughter*, and others that are seldom attempted, as Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*, Weber's *Oberon*, Auber's *Black Domino*, and Balfe's *Satanella*. It is promised that the sceneries, costumes, properties, etc., shall be in strict accordance with the historical period of each opera, and that every care will be taken to give the performances in as complete a manner as possible.

Seats for the first six nights can now be secured at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS will commence a season of two weeks on Monday next, on Eighth street, between Race and Vine. This is the largest circus troupe in the United States, and we are informed that it has been improved in a number of particulars since its visit to this city two seasons ago. It includes some first-class male and female riders, skilful acrobats and jugglers, funny clowns, and a large number of trained animals. One of the great features of the show is Crockett's den of lions, in which Mr. Pearce will perform with the wild beasts.

Good equestrianism is always attractive to a large number of persons who care very little for other amusements, and a well-organized circus is generally sure of liberal patronage. There is a fascination about the saw-dust, too, for those who profess to have outgrown a liking for this sort of thing, but who cannot refrain from dropping in occasionally at the tent-door, if only for the sake of reviving old recollections. The fact is that the circus is really good entertainment, and first-rate horsemanship is something well worthy of admiration.

On Monday morning, if the weather permits, there will be a grand parade, with the gilded cars, the performers in their brilliant dresses, and the great feature of the uncaged lion. The procession will move over the following route:—

From the place of exhibition through Vine to Tenth street, thence to Market, to Eighteenth street, to Chesnut, to Second, to South, to Eighth, to Market, down Market to Third, to Arch, to Eighth, up Eighth, between Race and Vine.

Performances will be given every afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and every evening at 7¾.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Germania Orchestra for the ensuing year:—Leader, W. G. Dietrich; President, William Stoll; Secretary, L. A. Tschirner; Treasurer, C. F. Boettger; Councillor, R. D. Coxe; Business Manager, G. Bastert.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On Thursday night, it appears that William Brown (colored), aged thirty-three, residing in a small court running from Bay street, had some difficulty with a colored woman named Rachel Williamson, who repeatedly tried to force her way into his room. He resisted and pushed her out, when she cried "murder," bringing a number of persons to the house. Brown then fled from the house, and ran to a neighbor's, pursued by several policemen, one of whom, he says, struck him with a club and fired at him, one ball entering his back just below the right shoulder blade, the other taking effect in his side. He was taken by policemen to the station house, and afterwards removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where an ineffectual attempt was made to remove the balls. His wounds are serious.

—Revenue Officers Hause and Foulkrod, assisted by Deputy Marshals Murray, Bains, and Eldridge, visited the old Richmond district yesterday, and on William and other neighboring streets discovered six stills, which were captured and carried off. They were all in operation, and in the distilleries a quantity of mash was found, which was destroyed. A number of men, women, and children gathered around the officers, but no attempt was made to interfere with them.

—A mass meeting of carpenters and joiners was held last evening at Kater Hall, South street, near Fifteenth, when several addresses were made favoring the formation of trades' unions, as the best means of securing to journeymen mechanics a uniformity of compensation for their labor. At the close of the addresses an opportunity was given to become members of the union. An adjournment then took place.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130⅝.

—Swinton has resigned his position as associate editor of the New York *Times*.

—The National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., was robbed of $30,000 on Thursday night.

—Our Government, it is asserted, have taken means to capture the pirate steamer Telegrafo, now in West Indian waters.

—John Rammelsman, a Baltimore brewer, has been fined $500 and imprisoned for one day for evading the Revenue laws.

—The Cheyenne and Sioux Indians have assembled at Camp Supply, to sue for peace. In a battle lately, Phil. Sheridan's troops killed sixty of the savages.

—The coffer dam on the Upper Rapids of the Mississippi river, at Moline, broke away on Thursday. The loss sustained in money is $150,000, and in time, one full season.

—In a game of six innings, played yesterday at Washington, between the Keystones, of Philadelphia, and the Olympics, of Washington, the latter won by a score of 11 to 8.

—The so-called "Democratic Editorial Convention of Texas," which met at Brenham and nominated a new ticket for the State, consisted of just five editors of Texas journals.

Foreign Affairs.

—To-day a Council of Ministers will be held in Paris, to confer on the convocation of the Chambers.

—A committee of fifteen has been appointed from the Cortes to report on the candidates for the Spanish throne.

—The murder of the Troppman family, in Paris, is as mysterious as ever. The father's body has not been found, as reported yesterday.

—The barques Formosa and Enipazcoono, loading at Bordeaux for New Orleans, were damaged by the fire among the shipping at Bordeaux.

DISASTER.

Boiler Explosion at the Indiana State Fair—Twelve Persons Instantly Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—A terrible accident occurred at the State Fair this afternoon. The boiler of Sinker & Co., of this city, exploded a few minutes before 4 o'clock. There was an immense crowd on the ground at the time of the accident, and it is difficult to get the particulars. It is known that twelve persons were instantly killed and a number wounded. The wounded will probably reach one hundred.

The accident at the Fair Grounds this afternoon was the most heart-rending that has ever occurred in this vicinity, and has cast a gloom over the entire city. The explosion occurred at 4 o'clock, when the grounds were crowded with visitors. The boiler was attached to the saw-mill of Messrs. Sinker & Co., of this city, and had just been fired up for a test of speed with another machine, and arrangements were made to take it up as soon as the trial was over.

As far as ascertained to-night nineteen persons were killed. The excitement and confusion to-night are so great that it is difficult to obtain a correct list of the wounded, but it is thought the number will reach nearly one hundred.

The following are among the killed:—P. L. Davis, of Indianapolis; A. M. Benton, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; John Goulding, of Indianapolis; Daniel Long, of Fayetteville, Indiana; Lewis Wilson, of Indianapolis; Mr. Roster, of Indianapolis; Ruel Beverly, of Paragon, Indiana; L. B. McVey, student of Asbury University, Greencastle; John Wilson, of Indianapolis; Mr. Jackson, of Memphis, Indiana; Peter Kletzer, of Indianapolis; a lady, name unknown; and a little girl, 7 or 8 years old.

Five men, names unknown, and most of the dead, were removed to W. W. Weaver's undertaker's office, where an inquest will be held to-morrow. Many of the bodies are horribly mutilated and burned, and in some cases it will be almost impossible for friends to recognize them. Many of the most severely wounded were conveyed to the Indiana Surgical Institution, the proprietors of which soon heard of the accident, and tendered the use of the Institute for the wounded, and have been untiring in their efforts to alleviate their sufferings.

The following is a partial list of the wounded:—H. B. Cox, Randolph county, Ind., slightly injured; J. B. Legs, Wabash county, Ind., slightly; Gideon Martz, Cicero county, Ind., leg broken and injured in head; Henry Coleman, Governor Baker's watchman, badly cut in head; J. A. McVey, dangerously injured in the head; William Pearson, Danville, Ind., jaw badly wounded; Nathan Arbison, Plainfield, Ind., severely injured; Gilman Sloan, Indianapolis, leg fractured and severely injured internally; Mrs. Caroline Weaver, Hamilton county, Ind., arm fractured and otherwise seriously injured; Mrs. Sarah Williams, Johnson county, badly injured in the back; N. R. Evans, leg broken and injured in the head; Isaac Long and sister, Fayetteville, Ind., both badly injured; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and daughter, Indianapolis, seriously wounded; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sinker, Indianapolis, both seriously but not dangerously wounded; Mrs. Stanley and daughter, Indianapolis, seriously wounded. Dr. Keightley, of Greencastle, has since died. A little babe was killed in its father's arms, but the father escaped without injury. Governor Baker was on the ground at the time of the explosion. A portion of the boiler passed over his head and struck his coachman, a few feet in his rear, injuring him severely.

The scene at the fair ground after the accident was most heartrending. Many of the killed were torn in fragments. In one family, consisting of a mother and three children, the mother was killed, and the two older children were badly scalded, but the youngest was unhurt.

A gentleman and lady were walking together, the gentleman being killed and the lady escaping unhurt. Everything is being done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, though it is feared that several will die.

The receipts of the Fair to-morrow will be given for the benefit of the wounded. The following additional killed are reported:—William Demming, of Indianapolis, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., and Job Kennedy, of Indianapolis.

Wounded—Mrs. Bullock, of Shelby county; George Wright, of St. Paul, Ind.; Lucinda H. Smith, of Indianapolis, badly; Mr. Loring, of Franklin, Ind., badly scalded and arm broken.

The total receipts to-night foot up $20,000.

CITY ITEMS.

WHITE STONE CHINA at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

Just received, per ship Wyoming, 108 packages of White Ironstone China Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Chamber Ware, purchased at the manufacturers' by one of the firm at a reduction of fifty per cent., and which we now offer to the public at one-half the regular prices. Call and examine the goods and the prices, and compare them with any in the city, read over the list of advertisements, cut it out and bring it with you.

Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

BEST QUALITY White Ironstone Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets—

Containing 89 pieces, for....................$18·00

Containing 77 pieces, for....................10·00

The above are made up of useful pieces only, and are large enough to dine twelve persons.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS—Ten pieces for $2·50. Cheapest sets ever offered to the public.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BLUE WEDGWOOD WARE at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. Just received, a large invoice of the celebrated Blue Wedgwood Ware, Vases, Flower Pots, Match Boxes, and fancy articles.

PARIAN CHINA at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. We have now open, per ship Wyoming, the finest assortment of Parian Statuette, Busts, Figures, etc., from the celebrated house of Copland, ever imported to this country. All the above goods selected by one of the firm in Europe, and being imported direct from the manufacturer, we are enabled and will sell them retail at wholesale prices.

WHITE STONE CHINA TEA SETS.—Forty-six pieces (cups with handles), $5.

Forty-four pieces (cups with handles), $4.

All best quality, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 8 1218 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

OPEN OPEN

EVERY DAY.

OPEN OPEN

ON THURSDAYS.

OPEN OPEN

ALL THE TIME.

OPENING OPENING

Now and for several days past,

The most extensive importation of

FALL AND WINTER STUFFS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

Ever before Displayed in this City,

comprising as it does every

STYLE, QUALITY, AND COLOR

of the

Newest Designs in Plain and Fancy

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE VESTINGS, and

OVERCOATINGS.

Our assortment is full up, and *ready for public inspection*.

Polite and experienced Salesmen will show you gentlemanly attention, and you will not be asked to buy.

A cordial invitation is here extended to the public. *Come to-day*, or any time, as we are

OPEN OPEN

EVERY DAY.

RESPECTFULLY,

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China, the celebrated palm shape.

Will be sold at their usually low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Shakespeare, an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedentedly low prices.

But don't take our word for it.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have received all those fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe. They were all purchased under factory prices, and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, per steamer Helvetia, the first instalment of the immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. If you have a desire to be astonished, call and see the prices. They will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glass Ware.

They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

[COPY.]

1869-70.

FALL CIRCULAR

OF

OAK HALL

to announce that our preparations for the present season are fully equal to the last two or three years, would be sufficient assurance that Oak Hall is the place to buy your Fall and Winter Clothing.

But to all former inducements we add

A MUCH REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Distancing all competitors on this one vital point.

AN IMPROVED AND REORGANIZED CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

New and better Cutters, men of unsurpassed taste.

A GREATER PERFECTION IN READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

A finer class of Clothing than ever before.

A large and better assorted Stock.

Our business increased 60 per cent. last year, and we have prepared for a still larger increase.

We are determined to lift Oak Hall higher than ever in the popular esteem, and to make it the great centre of the Clothing trade of our City and State.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NOTE.—*Satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the above statements, especially the* FIRST:—*Our prices the lowest in the country.*

MARRIED.

COLLISON—TOBIAS.—At Germantown, on September 30, by the Rev. Albra Woodleigh, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Germantown, THOMAS COLLISON to LOUISA E. TOBIAS.

WALTER—ALRICH.—On Thursday, September 30, at St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough, by the Rev. William Augustus White, Mr. JOHN STRUTHERS WALTER and Miss ELIZABETH MAXWELL ALRICH, all of this city.

DIED.

HORNER.—Suddenly, in Camden, on the 28th instant, EMMALINE HORNER, wife of the late Marlow Horner, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 421 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, October 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Bethel Cemetery, Stockton township.

JACOBY.—On Friday morning, October 1, ELEANOR, wife of Francis Jacoby.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from St. James' Church, Bristol, Pa. **

McNICKLE.—On the 29th ultimo, PATRICK McNICKLE, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Americus Club and School Board, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 264 S. Fifth street, above Spruce, on Tuesday morning, October 5, at 8½ o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On the 29th ultimo, ESTHER, wife of Samuel Marshall, and daughter of Jane and the late Robert Fullerton, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 728 Hepburn street, below Seventeenth, on Sunday, October 3, at 1 o'clock. Interment at All Saints G cund.

POTTER.—On the 1st instant, SARAH G. POTTER, relict of the late John Potter, of Milford, Del., in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph L. Morrow, No. 215 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

3 4 thstarp E. S. EARLEY

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8rp

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·57	MOON RISES	2·08
SUN SETS	5·41	HIGH WATER	11·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Thos. Booz, Somers, Charleston, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, Savannah, do.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Salem, do.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Selove, Richmond, Va., do.
Schr Clara Merrick, Hand, Georgetown, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Barque Mary Rideout, McAllister, arrived yesterday from Sagua, reports—Sept. 22, lat. 37 20, long. 74 50, passed the wreck of a vessel, rails showing just above the water; one lower mainmast standing; weather at time hazy; did not see the wreck until we passed about one mile to leeward of it; afterwards, about five miles distant from the wreck, passed a sailor's chest, painted green; also, a large bright water cask, hoops painted red; a square hole cut in the bilge, large enough to dip a bucket in; also, part of rails painted black.

Barque Annie M. Gray, Genn, 58 days from Montevideo, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, from Norwich.
Schr D. Curry, Reed, from New York.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, from New York.
Schr Lizzie, Babbett, from New York.
Schr Lookout, Shaw, from New York.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Bowen, from Providence.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Morning Light, Irelan, from New Haven.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, from Boston.
Schr A. S. Brown, Fist, from Bristol, R. I.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, from Dighton.
Schr C. S. Herrick, Bauldin, from Dighton.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, from Fall River.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 30.—Barque Meaco, for Rio Janeiro; brigs Hunter, for Barbados; and Raven, for Belfast, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day. Passed in, U. S. steamer Periwinkle, from Annapolis. Wind light from SW. LABAN L. LYONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 1.—The ship Armstrong went to sea to-day at 12 M. The U. S. steamer Periwinkle went to sea at 6 P. M. The barque Meaco passed out at 6 P. M.—incorrectly reported yesterday. Weather clear; wind westward.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 2.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Ella Bella, with lumber to H. M. Boyd.
Senator, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Chattanooga, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Gen. Reynolds, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co.
George Geiger, with lime, for Elk river.
Harris Wilton, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Naomi, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 29th ultimo.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at New Orleans A. M. yesterday, and was up to return 9th inst.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque D. McPherson, Mason, for Philadelphia, at Malaga 13th ult.

Barque Cienfuegos, for Delaware Breakwater for orders, was at Sagua 13th ult.

Barque Alaska, Higgins, from New York 4th May, at San Francisco 30th ult.

Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, hence, at Key West 19th ult., and was chartered to load at Caibarien for Portland.

Brig B. Young, Look, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 29th ult.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence for Wareham, at New Bedford 29th ult.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Saco 29th ult.

Schr Navita, Ford, hence, at St. John, N. B., 29th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Steam collier Rattlesnake was put into dock in New York on Wednesday. She will want about 15 feet of keel, and one iron plate 15 feet long on the larboard streak. Otherwise the vessel is in good order, and will reload the cargo of coal for Portland.

Schr Jessie L. Leach, from New York for Charleston, ashore at Cape Henry, will probably be a total loss, as she is fast settling in the sand. Wrecking steamer Resolute returned to Norfolk 28th ult. from the wreck, and reports but little chance of saving her. A large portion of the cargo would be saved should the weather continue moderate. The Resolute returned to the vessel same night.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION AT DOYLESTOWN,

BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

THE DOYLESTOWN

Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute

WILL HOLD THEIR

ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 5, 6, 7, and 8.

The North Pennsylvania R.R. Trains

will run as follows on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 6, 7, and 8.

Leave Philadelphia for Doylestown at 7·45, 8·45, and 9·45 A. M., and 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

Leave Lansdale for Doylestown at 8 A. M. connecting with Accommodation from Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, etc., and not stopping on the branch; at 9 A. M., connecting with regular 7·45 train from Philadelphia, and stopping at all stations on the Branch; at 10·45 A. M., connecting with 9·45 fast line from Philadelphia, and stopping at all stations on the Branch.

On October 4 and 5 regular trains leave Philadelphia a 8·45 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Returning—Leave Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M., and 3·10, 5·05, and 6·30 P. M., and at 5·10 P. M. for Bethlehem and intermediate stations. The 6·30 train will not stop at stations below Fort Washington.

Excursion tickets sold at all stations on the North Pennsylvania Road, at Allentown and Easton, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 5, 6, 7, and 8, good until and on Saturday, the 9th. No excursion tickets sold on the 9th. Goods returned free if not sold, upon being released. ELLIS CLARK,

10 2 4 6 General Agent N. P. R. R. Co.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT STREET. LAST WEEK OF THE KIRALFY TROUPE. New Ballet TO-NIGHT—KANASZ. Madll'e DE ROSA and the BALLET TROUPE. THE DELEVANTIS in Terrific Acrobatic Feats. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS. THE LARGEST CIRCUS ON THIS CONTINENT.

After their triumphant visit to the Southern, Western, and Eastern cities. SHORT SEASON ONLY ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE, Commencing MONDAY, OCTOBER 4. TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, 2½ and 7¾ o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS is the acknowledged best and most comprehensive establishment of merit, splendor, and attraction ever formed in the world, presenting all the ancient and modern beauties in a style of UNEXCEPTIONABLE TASTE AND GRANDEUR.

Foremost in the array of attractions, and standing without a peer among the novelties of the age, with whose fame the world rings, the management takes pleasure in naming CROCKET'S DEN OF FEROCIOUS LIONS, under the control of Mr. Pierce, the successor of the world-renowned Crocket, and which will be exhibited in all their native savageness, unconquered, unsubdued, save by their one master—Mr. Pierce. The performances are equal to the magnificence of the outside glories. The most eminent artists, including the finest LADY RIDERS, of this or transatlantic worlds, CONSTITUTE THE CIRCUS COMPANY, which numbers over 100 general artists, from the principal arenas and hippodromes of Europe.

Among the prominent members will be found:—

Mr. THOMAS WATSON, Principal Pad Rider.
Mr. JAMES E. COOKE, The great Leaper and Four-Horse Rider.
DON MARQUEISE, The Brazilian Bare Back Hurdle Rider.
FREDERICK WATSON, In his principal act of Horsemanship.
HERR HALLAM, In his Physical Exploits with the Cannon Ball.
SHAPPY AND WHITNEY, The daring Trapezists and Gymnasts.
CHARLES SANDS, The Champion Tumbler.
SAM LONG, The great Clown.
FRANK WHITTAKER, The Man of Wit, Humor, and Sentiment.
CHAS. CONRAD AND HIS TALENTED SONS (Charles and Henry) in their Acrobatic Feats.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG, Premiere Equestrienne of the world.
M'ME CECILE WATSON, Scenic Equestrienne.
Miss JEANNETTE WATSON, English Equestrienne (from Astley's, London).
M'lle HENRIQUES, The daring Horsewoman.
Miss GRACE BELLAIR, From the Alhambra Palace, London.
Miss AMANDA LEESOM, From the Anglo-American Circus.
M'lle JOSEPHINE, Special favorite of Europe.
Miss JENNIE ST. CLAIR, From the Royal Hippodrome, Paris.
With other Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts, Lady and Gentlemen Performers, etc.

The scene of splendor with the DROVE OF DROMEDARIES AND THE ENORMOUS LIVING LION Loose in the streets, will be given MONDAY MORNING, leaving the Grounds at 10 o'clock, and will pass through Vine to Tenth, to Market, to Eighteenth, to Chesnut, to Second, to South, to Eighth, to Market, to Third, to Arch to Eighth, up Eighth to the place of Exhibition.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents.
Doors open each day at 1½ and 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 2½ and 7¾ o'clock. 9 30

REFORMATION JUBILEE AND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, October 18, at 7½ o'clock. Which will inaugurate the GREAT FAIR, to be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL during the last two weeks of October, in aid of the ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN.

His Honor the Mayor, DANIEL M. FOX, will preside.

GRAND CHORUS OF 300 VOICES,
AN ORCHESTRA OF 40 PERFORMERS,
THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR of Philadelphia,
A Brass Band of 16 Instruments,
50 Orphan Children from the Home.
300 Children of the Sunday Schools.
Prof. L. ENGELKE....................Conductor.

The Choruses will be rendered by members of the Handel and Haydn, Mendelssohn, West Philadelphia Choral, Vocal Union, and other societies.

A Festival Ode, arranged expressly for the occasion, will employ in its *finale* the full force of nearly 700 PERFORMERS.

Admission, 75; Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, $1·50; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents.

Reserved Seats may be secured on and after Monday, October 11, at W. H. Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

A few choice Seats will be sold by subscription at $2·50 and $5 on October 4, 5, and 6, from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 432 Walnut street. 10 2 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO....................Business Manager

The Management has the honor to announce to the public of Philadelphia and its vicinity that a season of Twelve Nights of GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be given by PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, when will be produced Wallace's charming opera, MARITANA! MARITANA! with Madame PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Messrs. W. CASTLE, A. LAURENCE (his first appearance in Philadelphia), S. C. CAMPBELL, and F. HOWARD.

Conductor....................Mr. CARL ROSA

TUESDAY—Debut of the young and successful Prima Donna, Miss ROSE HERSEE, in SONNAMBULA.

WEDNESDAY—THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER, For the first time in Philadelphia.

Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony........$1
Reserved Seats..........$1·50 | Family Circle.....50 cents
Gallery....................25 cents

Seats for the first six night can be secured at the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 2, MR. EDWIN BOOTH In Shakespeare's Popular Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK....................EDWIN BOOTH
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON—BOOTH MATINEE.
Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2 o'clock,
When will be enacted Shakespeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BENEDICK....................EDWIN BOOTH
Monday—EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
Tuesday—John Howard Payne's tragedy of BRUTUS.
BRUTUS....................EDWIN BOOTH

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, for the last time, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Witnessed, last evening, by a CROWDED AND DELIGHTED ASSEMBLAGE.
FLORENCE TRENCHARD (her original character), LAURA KEENE,
Assisted by the new Company.
Dion Boucicault's celebrated Drama, written expressly for Miss Keene, entitled HUNTED DOWN, will be produced on MONDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7; commences at ¾ to 8.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, and Every Night during the week.
Production of Boucicault's drama, FORMOSA; OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
With new scenery, fine effects, and efficient cast, including Mrs. JOHN DREW and every member of the company.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

"KING COTTON" REGAINING HIS CROWN.

Absurd as the idea that "Cotton is king," was in some respects, there was a substantial basis for the belief that the Southern portion of the United States possessed an immense natural advantage over any other portion of the world for the culture of this useful product. This belief is no longer a matter of theory, but a demonstrated fact. Great Britain has spent millions of money in testing it. At one time she hoped to gain considerable supplies from points adjacent to the eastern coast of Africa, but though the soil and climate of that region are better adapted to the growth of cotton approximating in quality to that produced in the United States than the other fields of British experiment, it is practically impossible to induce the natives to establish large cotton plantations, or to persuade white colonists to emigrate to a land where certain death awaits them. During the war great pains were taken to encourage cotton culture in South America, and money was liberally advanced to planters willing to embark in this undertaking; but despite these incentives, added to the continuance of high prices, the whole crop of South America and the West Indies for last year is set down at 253,500 bales. Great hopes were also entertained of Egypt, but though the natives of that country were tempted to risk the dangers of starvation by substituting the growth of cotton for their ancient staple, wheat, the whole quantity produced for export to England last year was only 193,000 bales. India, alone, has made important contributions to the British market. But despite the vast expenditures for railways to forward her crops to market, and despite the enforcement of the cruel policy which resulted in the starvation of a million of her inhabitants in a single year through their substitution of the culture of the coveted article of export for their usual crops of food, the largest yield yet attained was 1,840,648 bales of less than 350 pounds each, and the Indian cotton is so inferior that it could scarcely be used by the ordinary cotton-manufacturing machinery, except in combination with a large admixture of the superior American product. In one sense, therefore, American cotton is king, or at all events it can not only command the markets of the world by its superiority, but it is not possible for any other country than the United States to fully and satisfactorily supply the world's demand for this great staple.

Our capacity for production has been amply demonstrated. The whole quantity required is estimated at 6,000,000 bales, and in the year before the war our Southern States produced 4,669,770 bales. Even this enormous yield, however, fell far below the real capacity of our soil, for but a small proportion of the land well adapted to this culture was ever utilized, and if reliable laborers were abundant, it would not be difficult, in a favorable season, to double the great crop of 1859-60, and thus to ensure a supply largely exceeding the entire demand. It is also now well demonstrated that cotton can be successfully cultivated in this country by free labor. The yield of the present year is estimated at 2,439,039 bales, which at present prices is worth more than double as much money as any Southern cotton crop produced before the war, and which, in quantity, falls but about half a million bales below the average Southern production ten years ago. As compared with the crop of 1867-68, however, there is a decrease of more than a hundred thousand bales, a corresponding increase of price, and a marked deficiency in the supplies required by cotton-manufacturers and consumers of cotton; goods. There is also said to be a growing disposition among the freedmen to prefer the cultivation of food to the culture of cotton; and considering their past experience, this tendency is not at all surprising.

In view of these circumstances, it is evident that while emigration to the South is desirable and essential to the national prosperity on many grounds, it is especially necessary for the utilization of the indisputable advantages possessed by Southern soil for the culture of one of the most important articles of commerce. Cotton lands which in the South sell for a few dollars per acre would in almost any other part of the world readily command ten or twenty times their present valuation; and if an abundance of laborers is supplied to the reconstructed States, their superior advantages for the growth of this great staple will constitute an endless source of enormous wealth.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS.

As a matter of course, there are two sides to the story of the disturbance between the Invincibles and the Keystones, which occurred at Fifth and Chesnut streets, late last evening. From one standpoint, the Democratic club was solely to blame; from the other, the entire responsibility rests with the Republican organization. But if there were no such ridiculous performances as torchlight processions there would have been no disturbance, and it would not be necessary to attempt to sift the truth out of such a mass of conflicting rumor. The Legislature has wisely prohibited such processions within ten days preceding an election. At the next session another step should be taken in this direction, and torchlight processions of political clubs or partisan organizations of any kind whatever should be prohibited altogether. It is absolutely impossible for such demonstrations to accomplish any good, while our past experience shows that they are fruitful sources of mischief and frequently the occasion of bloodshed. It matters not which is the attacking party; the direct source of the trouble is the system itself. The rival clubs are made up for the most part of young men who have not yet attained their majority, and whose judgment is quite as immature as their age. Many of them carry deadly weapons upon their persons, and never start out on a march without anticipating and preparing for just such a disgraceful encounter as we are called upon to record to-day. The sufferers in this case, as in nearly every similar case, are principally unoffending people who happened to be in the neighborhood of the disturbance at the time of its occurrence, and who are thus made to suffer for the folly of others. The strong arm of the law should be outstretched to prevent a recurrence of last night's scene by aiming at the root of the evil.

CLOTHING.

GRAND OPENING DAY!
EVERY DAY
EXCEPT SUNDAY!
OPEN ALL DAY.
EVERY WEEK DAY!

But every week day we open a fresh lot of
SUNDAY CLOTHES.
The constant reception of new and splendid instalments of
FINE FALL GARMENTS
Enables us to make every day a
RECEPTION DAY,
Not only of Clothes, but of legions of customers who come to buy clothes.
IN FORMER SEASONS
We have made great preparations to insure the largest satisfaction to our customers. But our arrangements for
THE PRESENT SEASON
Are decidedly in advance of anything we hav ever heretofore done.
We cannot be undersold! -
We cannot be undersold!
We cannot be undersold!
Come to the opening of the goods of

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
AT THE
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. (9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,
No. 17 S. Eighth Street,
BELOW MARKET,
Window with Revolving Pyramid,
Has one of the most complete stocks of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
Ever offered on Eighth street. The stock consists in part of
Black and Colored Silks,
Silk Rolled Poplins,
Silk Epanglines,
Silk Corded Poplins,
All-wool Corded Poplins,
All-wool Empress Cloths,
All-wool Plaid Poplins,
All-wool Merinoes,
All-wool Delaines,
All-wool Stripe Poplins,
Robaix Cloths, Valencia Cloths, Alpacas, Cashmeres, and in fact everything in the Dress Goods line that you can think of.
OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty of the season in
Broche,
Cashmere,
Paisley,
Plaid and Stripe,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
IN MOURNING GOODS
The stock consists of everything that is desirable.
Auction lots of Black Alpacas always on hand from 25 cents to $1·50 per yard.
The Genuine Jouvin Kid Glove at $1·80 per pair.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,
No. 17. S. EIGHTH Street,
Below Market,
10 2 swst Window with the Revolving Pyramid.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF rooms with private bath, etc., on second floor, also three others, communicating or single, at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 10 2 6t*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
BLANKETS, BLANKETS.

QUILTS, QUILTS, QUILTS,
QUILTS, QUILTS, QUILTS,
QUILTS, QUILTS, QUILTS.

We are again receiving the celebrated **HURON BLANKETS** which have heretofore met such unprecedented sale. Attention is specially directed to the quality, size, and weight of these BLANKETS. They are manufactured expressly for our sales, and will not be found in any other establishment.

HURON GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS.
HURON SWANSDOWN BLANKETS.
HURON PREMIUM BLANKETS.
HURON EXTRA SUPER BLANKETS.
CRIB BLANKETS, EVERY QUALITY.

IN QUILTS.

MARSEILLES, DIMITY,
JACQUARD, LANCASTER,
BRIDAL, CRIB, and HONEYCOMB.

We aim, in the above goods, to be able to show every customer the kind desired, and at the right price.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LINEN GOODS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Invite the attention of Families, Public Institutions, and the Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Shipping, to their large new stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Comprising all the varieties of style and width in every description of

Linen Sheetings,
Pillow-Case Linens,
Barnsley Table Linens,
Piano, Table, and Melodeon Covers,
Table Cloths, all sizes,
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
Towels and Towellings,
Real Russia Nursery Diaper,
Linen Table Covers,
Barnsley Crumb Linens,
Richardson Sons' & Owden's Shirting Linens.

SHIRT BOSOMS,

MADE UP OURSELVES FROM LINEN OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, AND GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 29 wfs3t PHILADELPHIA.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

OPENING OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

SILKS. SILKS
SILKS SILKS,
SILKS, SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS.

ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·00,

Embracing the New Shades in

MAROON, LAVENDER,
MODE, PINK,
PEARL, BLUE,
CHERRY, GREEN.

ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·50,

In all the New Shades.

ONE CASE VERY WIDE AT $3·00,

Same Goods sold recently at $3·50.

BLACK SILKS, $1·87.
BLACK SILKS, $2·00.
BLACK SILKS, very cheap, $2·25.
BLACK SILKS, $2·50.
BLACK SILKS, $3·00.

TWENTY-FIVE PIECES
STRIPED AMERICAN SILKS,
A New Article, Very Desirable.

ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS,
In Entirely New Shades, $2·00.

ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS,
Entirely New Shades, $1·50.

ONE CASE VERY RICH LYONS SILK POPLINS.

ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS,

All-Wool Plaids, 62.
All-Wool Plaids, 75.
All-Wool Plaids, 87.
Rich Diagonal Plaids, $1·00.
Blue and Green Plaids.
Black All-Wool Poplins, 87, $1·00, $1·25.

After months of preparation our DRESS GOODS stock is now complete, and our patrons have the opportunity to select their dress fabrics from an unsurpassed assortment, the prices now, as heretofore, being always at the bottom of the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—*Ready-made, in stock and being daily received. Superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SUNNYSIDE, PHILADELPHIA FIREPLACE STOVE and WARM AIR FURNACE COMBINED. Superior in every respect to any Fireplace Heater in the market, and twenty years in advance of any in the United States. This is no vain boast, and can be demonstrated to any person upon examination. This has been the most successful Fireplace Heater ever introduced. It has never been Puffed and Blowed to bring it into notice, but has worked itself into a larger sale in two seasons by its INTRINSIC MERITS than any New York or Baltimore Fireplace Stove that has been advertised for fifteen years. All the LATEST and WELL-CONCEIVED PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with economy are embodied in the SUNNYSIDE. IT HAS A GREATER Radiating surface than any other Heater. IT IS THE ONLY WARM AIR FIREPLACE HEATER yet introduced. Years of PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in other Fireplace Stoves and Heaters have demonstrated their deficiencies, all of which we have avoided in the SUNNYSIDE.
All parts of this stove are made from the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner, ALL UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE PATENTEE.
GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Secon street, Philadelphia.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see third page.)

MEURER.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM A., son of Charles A. and Sarah A. Meurer, in his 23d year.
The relatives and friends, also the members of the Celo Patrol Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 249 N. Sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Woodlands.

NOLEN.—On the morning of the 2d instant, OLIVER G. NOLEN, in the 71st year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 720 Pine street, on Monday, October 4, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION OF THE SECOND MORAVIAN Church, FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Sts. TO-MORROW. Three services, viz.:—At 10½ A. M when Bishop D. Bigler will preach; at 3½ P. M., when addresses will be made by Rev. Joseph H. Kummer, Rev. Dr. L. Cole, Revs. J. Y. Mitchell, C. W. Duane and others; at 7½, Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, D. D., of Bethlehem, will preach. All are welcome. Pews will be rented on Monday evening, October 4.
H. S. HOFFMAN, Pastor.

NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN'S), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, is open for Divine Service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will occupy the pulpit until the return of the Pastor.
Strangers and all others are cordially invited to attend. 9 25 s6t*

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, LANCASTER Avenue, below Fortieth street.—Rev. J. EDWARD BELL, C. P., having declined the call of the SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Providence, R. I., on earnest solicitation of his present church and congregation will continue to act as Pastor, *pro tem.* Preaching services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Blackboard sermon at night.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. EMMA HARDINGE has returned from England, and will lecture on Sunday next at the Hall, formerly Mr. Stockton's Church, ELEVENTH and WOOD Street, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Admittance 10 cents. Seats may be secured for the season. Lyceum at 2½.

REV. JAMES TOWERS, OF THE United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, will preach in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Wylie's), BROAD, below Spruce, To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the Afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK is expected to preach in this church on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH, REV. WILLIAM H. THORNE, Pastor.—Usual services To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall N. E. corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Seats free. Entrance on Broad street. [10 2 s5t

REV. DR. TODD, OF PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts, will preach in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening at 7½ o'clock. All persons are cordially invited.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening—"The Thoughts of God as revealed in the Heavens."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M. by Rev. R. T. COACH, D.D. Prayer meeting Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach To-morrow, at the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. Wm. H. HODGE will preach in this Church To-morrow, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH WILL be opened for evening service To-morrow, 7½ P. M., with a sermon by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D. on the subject—"The Duty of being Cheerful and Happy."

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, FOURTH and PINE.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, To-morrow, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—"The Duty of being Cheerful and Happy."

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. J. NEILL at 10½, and Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, at 7½. Strangers invited.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets, Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., Pastor. The regular services To-morrow will be at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. C. H. PAYNE, Pastor, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D.D., WILL PREACH in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT, Sabbath 10½ and 3½.

REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth. 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pews free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

COURSE OF LECTURES TO BE given in the UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of GREEN Street and CHELTEN Avenue, GERMANTOWN, during the fall and winter of 1869-70, by its Minister, Rev. S. FARRINGTON. Lectures in October, 1869:—SUNDAY EVENING, October 3: "St. Paul," the Apostle of Christianity. SUNDAY EVENING, October 10: "Arius and Athanasius," the Christian Theologians. SUNDAY EVENING, October 17: "Constantine," the Patron of Christianity. SUNDAY EVENING, October 24: "St. Augustine," the Christian Dogmatist. SUNDAY EVENING, October 31: "Mahomet," the Reactionist from Christianity.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.
For Select Council—BENJAMIN F. GLENN.
For Common Council—CHARLES D. SUPPLEE.
Nominated at Ward Meeting. 10 2 7t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF "THE YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE" will be held at No. 232 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, October 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Twelve Trustees.
WILLIAM WELSH, President.
HENRY M. DECHERT, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection of
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.
GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK
Now offer to families returning to the city a fresh supply of
GROCERIES
OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY.
TEAS,
GREEN AND BLACK,
Have been selected with great care, directed to their purity and fragrance. Special care has also been taken to procure
COFFEE
OF THE FINEST MARK IMPORTED, SUCH AS
OUR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR Always on hand.
Liberia, East India, Mocha, African, Gov. Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Brazil, Plantation, Rio, Etc. Etc. Etc.
NEW MESS MACKEREL, SHAD AND SALMON.
Goods in unbroken packages always sold at LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICE.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
1tbp] BELOW CHESNUT,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries.

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 223 N. NINTH STREET.
BARGAINS!
FROM NEW YORK AUCTION!

Double warp black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 68, and 75 cents.
Black Mohairs, superb quality, 75, 88, $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
Real Goats' Hair black Mohair, $1·50.
Gay Plaids for Misses, 37½ cents.
Handsome Plaid Poplins (job lot), 75 cents.
All-wool Plaid Poplins (scarlet and blues), 94 cents.
Choice styles Siam Plaid Poplins.
Changeable Poplins, 62½ cents.
New Fall Delaines, Reps, etc.
Shoulder Shawls (in blacks and colors), 75 cents.
All-wool Plaid Long Shawls, etc.

LINEN GOODS.

500 doz. Linen Napkins, $1·35, $1·50, $2, $3, $3 50, and $4
Linen Towels, 10, 12, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44 cents, etc.
Apron Bird-eye Linens, 25, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 65 cents.
Nursery Diaper, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $3, etc.
Russia and American Crash, Huckabacks, etc.
Power Loom and Damask Table Linens.
Magnificent quality Bleached Damask Table Linen.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs, 10, 12½, 18, 19, 22, and 25 cents.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs, 20, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44, and 50 cents.
Gents' col'd bor'd Hdkfs, 33, 35, 44, 50, and 75 cents.
Gents' hemstitched do., 33, 37½, 44, 50, and 75 cents.
Ladies' corded and hemstitched Hdkfs.
Linen Shirt Fronts, at our usual low prices.
All-linen Shirt Fronts, 25, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Shirting Linens, 38½, 44, 50, 56, 62½, 68, 75, 81, 88, $1, and $1·25.
Boys' col'd bor'd Hdkfs, 12½ cents.

MERINO GOODS.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $1·88, $2, $2·12, $2·25, $2 37½, and $2·50.
Ladies' Merino Pants.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $1·88, $2, $2·12, $2·25, and $2·37½.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents.
Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Handsome Embossed Table Covers, Piano Covers, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Hosiery.
100 dozen Gents' German super stout Half Hose, 31c.
100 dozen Gents' English super stout Half Hose, 37½c.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, all prices.
Misses' genuine Balbriggan Hosiery, all sizes.
Ladies' genuine Balbrigan Hosiery, 85 cents.
56 dozen Ladies' Colored and Black Silk Gloves, 25 cents.

WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS.

Best in the city for $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75; Gold-mixed Waterproof, etc.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $4·50, $5, $6, $7 to $15.
Crib and Cradle Blankets, Colored Quilts, etc.
Jacquard Loom Quilts, splendid goods, $2·50, $3.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 75 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels, 40 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Plaid and Plaid Shirting Flannels, Opera Flannels, etc.; Red, Grey, and Blue Flannels.
10 cases Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50c; Unbleached Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25c.
Bleached and Brown Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19c., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.
N. B.—Will open on Monday, 500 dozen Wax Dolls, moving eyes, at 25, 37½, 50, 62, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, and $2. [It

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have now open a FULL LINE of the best makes of
BLACK SILKS,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
COLORED DRESS SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
PIM BROS.' IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS.
SILK CORDED POPLINS,
At $1·50, in desirable shades, worth $2.
PLAID POPLINS. STRIPE POPLINS.
BLACK DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at the lowest prices.
SILK PLUSHES, in all the desirable shades of colors.
STRIPE SATINS, for Trimmings.
ROMAN SCARFS AFD TIES. 9 13 tuths3mrp

NOW OPENING

AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS, SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

OF
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
At Prices Below the Cost of Importation.
Poplins from $1·00 to 50 cents.
Do. from 87½ to 50 cents.
Do. from 75 to 37½ cents.
Rich Chameleon Silks at $1·50.
Black Gros Grain Silks at $1·75 and $2·00.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
100 PIECES
DRESS GOODS AT 31 TO 37.
GREATEST BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS EVER OFFERED.
Wide Serge Cloths, Cretonnes, Shot Mohairs, Poplins, etc. etc., all wide goods, 31, 35, and 37, cost more than double to import. Also,
BLACK SILKS.
25 pieces BLACK SILKS, $1·95 to $4·75. 1t

OPENING DAY.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
ANNOUNCE A DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES OF
LADIES' SUITS,
SACQUES, and
CLOAKS,
For Wednesday Next, October 6.
With increased facilities in our Manufacturing Department, Good Taste, and the advantage of an inexpensive establishment, we hope to gain a large share of
PUBLIC TRADE.
Orders executed with promptness.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
10 2 4t Above Willow.

JOHN BURNS,

House-furnishing Dry Goods and Importer of Hosiery,
Nos. 245 and 247 South ELEVENTH Street, above Spruce.
TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS!
From New York auction sales.
Below Chesnut and Eighth street prices.
Below importers' prices.
Damask Napkins $1·35, elsewhere $1·50 per dozen.
Towels, all linen, 12½c., size 20 by 30.
Two yards wide Table Damask, 75c., worth $1.
Pillow and Sheeting Linens at auction prices.
BLANKETS, WATER-PROOF FLANNEL!
All-wool Blankets, 2½ yards long, $4·25.
All-wool Blankets, 2¾ yards long, $5·50.
Marseilles Quilts, $2·00 up.
Honeycomb, Allendale and Germantown Spreads.
Water-proof for Cloaks, 80c., $1, $1·25 to $1·75.
Water-proof for Suits, gold, striped, and plaid.
Ballardvale Flannels, yard wide, 45c.
Red, Medicated, Gray, Opera, Shaker Flannels.
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 75c., 87½c.
Ladies' "Iron Frame" Hose, very heavy, 37½c.
Ladies' extra heavy Undervests, 75c. up.
Gents' super stout Half Hose, 31c., heavy.
Children's Underwear in every variety.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 50c, 75c., $1 up.
Children's English Hose, extra long.
NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS, FRENCH MUSLINS!
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, fresh styles.
Hemstitched and Plain Hdkfs. in bargains.
London Cord Pique, 28c. 10 2s2t

CHAMELEON SATINS,

ROMAN SATINS,
BROCATELLE SILKS,
Entirely New, and Very Desirable.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES P. MILLER WILL OPEN HIS new Restaurant, corner SIXTEENTH and PARRISH Streets, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, when he hopes to see all his friends. Free lunch. 10 1 2t*

SOHENOK'S COLUMN.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the readers of this article.

Many years of severe and thorough practical trial have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that the medicines prepared by me, and known as the MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP, have proved extraordinarily successful in the cure of diseases of the Pulmonary organs, or what is usually termed CONSUMPTION.

I am fully aware that there are many persons whose prejudices rule them so completely that "proofs strong as Holy Writ" would fail to convince them of the efficacy of my remedies; and that there are others who, under no circumstances, could be prevailed upon to admit their merits, simply because such an admission would prove detrimental to their particular personal interests.

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind, these doubting people form a comparatively small portion of the community at large. They are to be found here and there, but, compared with the great mass of the world's population, their numbers are so small that I dismiss them, and address myself to those who are willing to listen to the dictates of reason, and who are disposed to admit the strong logic of well-established facts.

We are told almost daily that *Consumption*, the scourge of the American people, is incurable; that a man whose lungs are diseased must be given over to die; that he must abandon hope; and that the arrangement of his temporal as well as spiritual affairs should claim his earliest attention. If there were not facts as undeniable as that the sun will shine in a clear heaven at midday to controvert these random and not unfrequently harmful assertions, I should feel unwilling to take up the gage of battle against them; but, fortified with results—*facts*—which neither theory nor mere assertion can overturn, I propose to prove that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that the medicines I prepare—THE MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP—will, if used in strict accordance with the directions, in a majority of cases effect that which the faculty pronounces impossible—*they will cure Consumption.*

An ounce of solid fact is worth a pound of theory. Let me, therefore, present the facts connected with my own individual experience. Many years ago I was a confirmed consumptive, and, like thousands of other unfortunates, was given up to die. Eminent physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one, and told me that if I had any preparations to make for the final solemn event, that I had better make them speedily. I believed this just as confidently as did the persons who thus affectionately informed me that my days were numbered and that recovery was impossible. Still, the desire to live lingered in my bosom. I was young, and clung to life with the same tenacity that young men, and old men too, ordinarily do. I did not feel willing to abandon hope as long as a single vestige of it remained. I had full faith in the sad information conveyed to me by my physicians, but still there was a lingering belief that something could be done, though I knew not in what direction to seek for the much-desired relief.

It was at this gloomy and eventful period of my history that I first learned of the roots and herbs from which my remedies for this dreaded disease are now prepared. I procured and used them, and, to the utter amazement of all—physicians, friends, and neighbors—began to improve. My entire system commenced to undergo a complete renovation. Expectoration, which formerly had been difficult and painful, now became comparatively easy. I threw off daily large quantities of offensive yellow matter. At the same time my long-lost appetite returned. I ate freely of such food as was palatable to me, and which was at the same time nutritious and wholesome. Expectoration became less copious and less offensive; exhausting night sweats ceased; the racking and harassing cough abated; the fever broke; the pain departed; flesh planted itself on my sadly-wasted frame, and with flesh came strength and full health. From a mere skeleton I became a stout, strong, robust man, and I have maintained both strength and flesh to this day. I weigh two hundred and thirty-five pounds; I am blest with an appetite vouchsafed to but few men, while my digestive organs are amply equal to all the requirements of a healthful condition of my system.

Now, be it remembered, all these wonderful changes were wrought by the use of the medicines I prepare—MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP. A cure seemingly so miraculous naturally created astonishment in the minds of those who knew me. I was literally besieged on all sides. I had visitors daily who besought me to give them the remedies which had wrought the wonderful restoration and had wrested me from the very jaws of death. Letters were received by scores importuning me to impart the secret and inform the writers where the specifics for consumption could be obtained. Others, who were too weak to travel, not satisfied with writing, sent for and consulted me in regard to their cases. To all these applications I responded as I was able.

I had fully regained my health, and gratitude for the happy result prompted me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, with the hope of thereby being able to be of service to my suffering fellow-creatures. I devoted myself closely to my studies, and more especially to that branch of them relating to the terrible disease from which I had suffered so long and so much. I investigated it in all its fearful phases, in order to assure myself that my case was not an exceptional one. The closer my investigations the more satisfactory were my conclusions. I felt convinced that tens of thousands of my fellow-creatures were dying annually from consumption whose cases were not as desperate and apparently hopeless as mine had been, and I argued from this that remedies which had proven so effective with me would prove equally so with others. I prepared my medicines in a pleasant and attractive form, and announced them to the world. The results are well known. Thousands of suffering men, women, and children, who were on their way to the grave, have been cured, and are to-day living evidences of the fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED; and I think I may say, without arrogating to myself any more than is justly my due, that I have had as much experience in the treatment of consumption as any other person in the country, and that my success has been wonderfully great.

Let the reader remember that these are not mere fancied statements. They are positive living facts of which I am the living evidence.

There is an old adage which says, "What has been done may be done." I have been completely cured of consumption by the remedies I now offer to the public. Thousands of others have testified to similar happy results from their use, and thousands of others still might be benefitted as I have been could they but be prevailed upon to try the virtue of *The Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic,* and *Pulmonic Syrup.* All that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of their merits is a fair trial.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see me personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose I am personally at my PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, corner of Commerce, EVERY SATURDAY.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the price is five dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

CLAN PLAIDS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Would call special attention to their splendid assortment of these FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present season, in various grades.

NOVEL FABRICS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Are now displaying a number of Novelties, both in texture and design, just received from Paris for

WALKING DRESSES AND SUITS.

WEDDING SILKS.

WHITE SATINS,
WHITE MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WHITE CROS DE LONDRES,
WHITE CROS GRAINS,
WHITE TAFFETAS,
WHITE POULT DE SOIES,

With a Complete Line of all the NEW SHADES FOR EVENING.

BLACK SILKS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND FINISH,
From $2 per yard to $10 per yard.

These Goods have been ordered expressly for our retail trade, and will be sold
At the Lowest Possible Prices.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 stuths3t PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

CIGARS.

229 S. FRONT ST. 229 S. FRONT ST.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED 1828),
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CIGARS,
No. 229 S. FRONT St., below Walnut.
Freshly Imported Cigars in or out of Bond.
Of our Manufacture, thirty varieties; quality warranted. [10 1 10t5p
Assortment and prices to suit all buyers.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

WINES.

TABLE SHERRY.

A CHOICE TABLE SHERRY
At $2·75 per gallon by the Cask of 20 gallons, or $3 per gallon by the Five Gallon Demijohn.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
Just received an invoice of
200 CASES
VERZENAY; GOLD LABEL AND GOLD LABEL DRY.
QUARTS AND PINTS.
For sale by
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
10 1 10trp Nos. 206 and 208 South FRONT Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF THE LATEST
FALL STYLES.
Orders for the celebrated make of
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
9 28 tuths4p1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwsfrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES PAGE, Esq., administrator of the estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PAGE, Esq., No. 272 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 2 stuth 9t*



BEING

Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXLIII.

A VISIT TO MAMMON'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Scenes and Incidents Among the "Bulls" and the "Bears."



The Pool.
The "bulls" and "bears" waiting for an "angel" to come and trouble the waters.



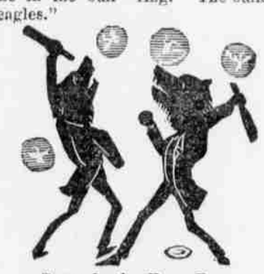
The Angel,
by the name of Fisk, Jr., comes and gives a blast, crying, "Buy me 2,000,000 at 160."



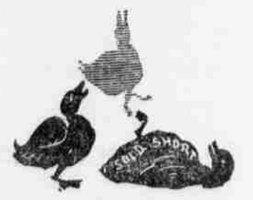
Teasing the Bear.
In the inner circle is to be seen parties poking the "bear" with tormenting implements.



The Bulls Tossing Gold.
Scene in the bull "ring." The bulls tossing the "eagles."



Scene in the Bear Den.
The bears trying to knock the "eagles" down.



Lame Ducks.
A scene outside the "ring" among the "birds of a feather."



Closing Entertainment.
A real "bull" fight. Matador Boutwell enters the ring and attacks a bull and kills him, after first enraging him by a show of a $13,000,000 gold flag. The whole concluding with ground and lofty tumbling by the whole company.

In front of the theatre at Oxford there are some gigantic stone figures, the date and subject of which are alike buried in uncertainty. Two sailors were walking past.

"Who are these fellows, shipmate?" said one of them.

"The Twelve Apostles," replied his friend.

"Twelve Apostles! How can that be? Why, there's only six of 'em."

"Well," replied his informant, "yer wouldn't have 'em all on deck at once, would ye?"

A manufacturer of tombstones lately received a call from a countryman, who wanted a stone to place over the grave of his mother. After looking around for some time, and making sundry remarks about the taste of his deceased mother, he finally pitched upon one which the stone-cutter had prepared for another person.

"I like this one," said he.

"But," said the manufacturer, "that belongs to another man, and has Mrs. Perry's name cut on it; it wouldn't do for your mother."

"Oh, yes, it would," said the countryman. "She couldn't read. And, besides," he continued, as he observed the wonderment of the stone-cutter, "Perry was always a favorite name of hers, any how!"

A GIRL OF THE AGE.—A paper thus describes a specimen of this genus in New York:—"She went to the theatre and two parties in one evening, carried on three flirtations at each, and the next day refused three offers of marriage, accepted two, and broke off three previous engagements; read four novels, wrote two letters and one hundred notes of invitation, practised her music lesson, made herself a new waterfall, ate breakfast, lunch, and dinner enough for two milkmen; took a walk on Fifth avenue, bought two pounds of French candy and ate it rode to the Central Park with one of her lovers and walked home with the other."

A GOOD IDEA, BUT TOO LATE.—The old gentleman came home from church enthusiastic. He found Frank instigating a small dog and a large cat to enter the ring.

"Why, Frank," he said, "how could you stay away from church? I have heard one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It carried me to the gates of heaven."

"Well, I think," replied Frank, "you had better have dodged in, for you will never have such another chance."

The Spanish ladies are in great embarrassment. Two came very near being arrested the other day in Madrid for wearing, one coral ornaments, and the other Marguerites in her hair. Red coral is the emblem of the Republicans, and white Marguerites are a token of sympathy with the Carlist cause. Blue is Isabellist. But how are the ladies to dress it all the colors are suspected? It is true that yellow is left; but then everybody does not like yellow. It may do for brunettes, but what will become of the blondes?

A sailor complained of the power of the captains, and spoke bitterly of the characters of the skippers of the day.

"Why," said he, "not long ago, on the coast of Afriker, a cap'n was going to throw one of the crew that was dying overboard before he was dead. So the man says, 'You ain't a-going to bury me alive, are you?' 'Oh,' says the cap'n, 'you needn't be so jolly particular to a few minutes!'"

ANSWERING A QUESTION.—It is related of a certain minister of Maine, who was noted for his long sermons with many divisions, that one day, when he was advancing among his *teens*, he reached at length a kind of resting-place in his discourse, when, pausing to take breath, he asked the question,

"And what shall I say more?"

A voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say Amen!"

Two teachers were discussing the efficacy of corporal punishment in education.

"I can speak from large experience," said one. "I have always used it in my school; and every one knows that my scholars are the cream of our aristocracy."

"The whipped cream, if you please," rejoined his opponent.

Curran being at a party at the seat of an Irish nobleman, one of the company, who was a physician, strolled out before dinner into the churchyard. Dinner being served up, and the doctor not returned, some of the company were expressing their surprise where he could be gone to.

"Oh!" says Curran, "he has just stepped out to pay a visit to some of his old patients."

Tripps has lately noticed that the milk left every morning at his house savors very strongly of the aqueous fluid. In fact, he one morning actually accused his milkman of watering it. That worthy drew himself proudly up, and replied that he scorned the impeachment; but he did water his cows that morning, and he supposed "that must be it." Tripps went to bed.

A countryman, walking along the streets of a town, found his progress stopped by a close barricade of timber.

"What is that for?" he said to a person in the street.

"Oh, that's for to stop the cholera."

"Ah! I have often heard of the board of health, but I never saw one before."

"Your handwriting is very bad indeed," said a gentleman to a young college friend, who was more addicted to boating and cricketing than to hard study; "you really ought to learn to write better."

"Ay, ay," returned the young man; "it is all very well for you to tell me that; but, if I were to write better, people would be finding out how I spell."

A dyspeptic and melancholic young professional man once bewailed his prospects to Chief Justice Parsons, and said he didn't see how he should ever get through the world.

"Did you ever know any one to stop on the way?" was the grave and consoling reply.

A pupil in declamation, having been told to gesticulate according to the sense, in commencing a piece with "The comet lifts its fiery tail," innocently lifted the tail of his coat, and looked around for applause.

WILL IT EVER BE OTHERWISE?—There is so much adulteration in what we eat and drink that most articles of consumption have to be taken upon trust, and treated as Articles of Faith.

A wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges (in which condition it had been for some time), observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung.

"Won't that boa constrictor bite me?" said a little boy to a showman.

"Oh no, boy, he never bites—he swallows his wittles whole."

PLAYFUL.—A reason given why a piano was not saved at a fire was because none of the firemen could play on it.

The science of velocipede riding is mostly comprised in a few words: you straddle, paddle, and then skedaddle.

Why does it seem a difficult matter to believe Mr. Charles Dickens?—Because he is a great story-teller.

Young ladies who play croquet are known as "maidens all for lawn."

"The light that lies in woman's eyes" is said to be belladonna.

The movement that was "on foot" has taken a carriage.

BEECHER.

Henry Ward as a Business Man from the "Mark Twain" Standpoint.

The great preacher never sleeps with his clothes on. Once, when remonstrated with upon the singularity of his conduct in this respect and the pernicious effect the example might possibly have upon the younger members of his congregation, he replied, with the frank and open candor that has always characterized him, that he would give worlds to be able to rid himself of the custom—and added that the anguish he had suffered in trying to break himself of the habit had made him old before he was ninety. Mr. Beecher never wears his hat at dinner. He does not consider it healthy. It does not immediately break down one's constitution, but is slow and sure. He knows one case where a man persisted in the habit in spite of the tears and entreaties of his friends, until it was too late, and he reaped the due reward of his rashness—for it carried him off at last, at the age of a hundred and six. Had that man listened to reason he might have lived to be a comfort to his parents and a solace to their declining years.

Mr. Beecher never swears. In all his life a profane expression has never passed his lips. But if he were to take it into his head to try it once, he would make even that disgusting habit seem beautiful—he would handle it as it was never handled before, and if there was a wholesome moral lesson hidden away in it anywhere, he would ferret it out and use it with tremendous effect. Panoplied with his grand endowments—his judgment, his discriminating taste, his felicity of expression, his graceful fancy—if Mr. Beecher had a mind to swear, he would throw into it an amount of poetry, and pathos, and splendid imagery, and moving earnestness, and resistless energy, topped off and climaxed with a gorgeous pyrotechnic conflagration of filagree and fancy swearing, that would astonish and delight the hearer and forever after quiver through his bewildered memory an exquisite confusion of rainbows and music, and thunder and lightning. A man of a high order of intellect and appreciation could sit and listen to Mr. Beecher swear for a week without getting tired.

Mr. Beecher is very regular in his habits. He always goes to bed promptly between 9 and 3 o'clock, and never upon any account allows himself to vary from this rule. He is just as particular about getting up, which he does the next day, generally. He considers that to this discipline, and to this alone, he is indebted for the rugged health he has enjoyed ever since he adopted it.

Mr. Beecher does not go around and get advertisements for the *Plymouth Pulpit*. If he does, it is without his knowledge or consent. If such a report has been started, it is an absolute duty to refute it in this article. However, no such report has yet been heard of, and therefore it is not necessary to do more than refute it in a purely general way at this time. Mr. Beecher *could* augment the bulk of the pamphlet to which his sermons are attached if he chose to go around and solicit advertising, but he would not dream of doing such a thing. He had no time for such recreation. He has to preach, and he has to make the dedication speeches for all sorts of things, and he is obliged to make a few remarks on nearly all distinguished occasions, because very often Mr. Greeley is very busy and cannot come. And besides, he has to carry on his farm.

Mr. Beecher's farm consists of thirty-six acres, and is carried on on strict scientific principles. He never puts in any part of a crop without consulting his book. He ploughs and reaps and digs and sows according to the best authorities, and the authorities cost more than the other farming implements do. As soon as the library is complete, the farm will begin to be a profitable investment. But book farming has its drawbacks. Upon one occasion, when it seemed morally certain that the hay ought to be cut, the hay book could not be found, and before it was found it was too late, and the hay was all spoiled. Mr. Beecher raises some of the finest crops of wheat in the country, but the unfavorable difference between the cost of producing it and its market value after it is produced has interfered considerably with its success as a commercial enterprise. His special weakness is hogs, however. He considers hogs the best game a farm produces. He buys the original pig for a dollar and a half, and feeds him forty dollars' worth of corn, and then sells him for about nine dollars. This is the only crop he ever makes any money on. He loses on the corn, but he makes seven dollars and a half on the hog. He does not mind this, because he never expects to make anything on corn. And any way it turns out, he has the excitement of raising the hog, whether he gets the worth of him or not. His strawberries would be a comfortable success if the robins would eat turnips, but they won't, and hence the difficulty.

One of Mr. Beecher's most harassing difficulties in his farming operations comes of the close resemblance of different sorts of seeds and plants to each other. Two years ago his farsightedness warned him that there was going to be a great scarcity of watermelons, and therefore he put in a crop of twenty-seven acres of that fruit. But when they came up they turned out to be pumpkins, and a dead loss was the consequence. Sometimes a portion of his crop goes into the ground the most promising sweet potatoes, and comes up the infernalest carrots—though I have never heard him express it just in that way. When he bought his farm he found one egg in every hen's nest on the place. He said that here was just the reason so many farmers failed; they scattered their forces too much; concentration was the idea. So he gathered those eggs together and put them all under one experienced old hen. The hen roosted over that contract night and day for eleven weeks, under the anxious personal supervision of Mr. Beecher himself, but she could not "phase" those eggs. Why? Because they were those infamous porcelain things which are used by ingenious and fraudulent farmers as "nest eggs." But perhaps Mr. Beecher's most disastrous experience was the time he tried to raise an immense crop of dried apples. He planted fifteen hundred dollars worth, but never one of them sprouted. He has never been able to understand, to this day, what was the matter with those apples.

Mr. Beecher's farm is not a triumph. It would be easier on him if he worked it on shares with some one; but he cannot find anybody who is willing to stand half the expense, and not many that are able. Still, persistence in any cause is bound to succeed. He was a very inferior farmer when he first began, but a prolonged and unflinching assault upon his agricultural difficulties has had its effect at last, and he is now fast rising from affluence to poverty.

MARK TWAIN.

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SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENdid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 1½ and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 stf

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5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
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All other Muslins as cheap.
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Linen Napkins, cheap.
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No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $18 PER DOZEN. 9 3§

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

7 8 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Father Hyacinthe at Notre Dame.

The following description of the preaching of this eloquent monk was furnished in a letter to the *Evangelist* two years ago, by a correspondent then in Paris:—

But now the tall Swiss halberdier, making a passage along the aisle, announces the approach of Pere Hyacinthe, and instantly this whole sea of faces is turned towards him, with an expression of sympathy so intense, as seemed enough to electrify one who came in all simplicity and sincerity to bring to them the words of life. He followed slowly, with his eyes cast down, his face pale, and, mounting the steps of the pulpit he knelt down, and buried his face in silent prayer. Then rising, he stood, with erect and majestic form, and for some moments regarded in silence those to whom he was to speak; while a deep sigh involuntarily escaped from his large chest.

Although I was already under the magnetism of this extraordinary man, my eye as an artist took in all the surroundings of the scene. In scenic effect nothing could exceed the beauty of the tableau—the dark background of the pulpit, in ancient carved oak; the form of the preacher, rendered more striking by the robe of his order (he is a Carmelite monk, and wears a long gown, with only sandals on his feet), with his white ... thrown back upon his shoulders, his head shaven so as to leave only a chaplet of hair upon his brow, while the light from above fell upon his bare head, and his countenance, so sad and beautiful, yet responding with quick sympathy to all the regards turned towards him. Surely, if he had studied all this *mise en scene*, he is a master in the art.

He began to speak, and from that moment I wished to believe in the sincerity, in the piety, in the Christian faith of this man—or if he is not all that, he profanes the most beautiful gifts of Providence. Never did a voice more sympathetic strike my ear; never did art more perfect captivate and control the human heart.

He announced his text, first in Latin and then in French. It was in Ecclesiastes—a warning to diligence and activity, which he applied to stimulate men in the work of salvation, repeating with emphasis, "Agonize for your faith; combat for your soul!" He described the agony of Christ, that he might hold Him up as an example. As it is the season of Lent, all thoughts are supposed to converge towards that central theme, and all motives to radiate from the Great Sufferer. He depicted the sorrows of the Saviour of the world, the drops of blood falling to the ground and the last scene on the cross. During this description all was hushed and still. The vast cathedral seemed to wear a deeper gloom, as if in sympathy with the darkness which was described, and when he repeated our Saviour's words, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me!" it seemed as if every heart shuddered at the cry.

As Christ suffered and agonized for man's salvation, so should man himself struggle and suffer unto death that he may be saved—there was his theme. But how do men carry on this spiritual war? Here the preacher turned from the Divine Sufferer to the world which He came to redeem—a world full of sorrow and sin. Instantly we were in the midst of the nineteenth century—with examples of guilt which all could recognize. He drew his pictures from actual life, portraying the tempter and the tempted; and in his charges of selfishness and crime, he seemed as if he would arraign all men at the bar of Divine justice. He did not spare any class or profession—not even his own—but drew a fearful picture of the unworthy priest.

"It is not by hypocrisy," he said, "that the bad priest dishonors his ministry. Hypocrisy is a thing vulgar and base, soon unmasked, which cannot long deceive any one. But it is by that cold, cruel Pharisaism which puts the letter in place of the spirit, the dogma in place of charity, in a religion which is all love. It is not with hands hard and cold that the priest must touch the wounds and sores of humanity, but as a mother in her love for her children covers the plague spots which mark the outbreaking of revolting disease. It is with burning lips that he is to suck the poison from the very blood of the death-smitten; it is with tears of charity and of tenderness that he is to wash and to purify the sinful soul!" As he said this, there was in his voice, and in the whole expression of his sad and beautiful countenance, something of the tenderness of a father—he seemed to yearn towards those who listened to him with an irresistible attraction, and with one of his electrifying gestures he threw open his arms as if he would take upon his own heart the griefs and the remorse of every troubled spirit.

I give you but a faint outline of his sermon, though it seemed that every word was engraven on my memory. But merely to repeat his arguments and illustrations could give you no impression of his power, for it lay in the man, in his eye, his gesture, and his voice. In true eloquence there is something which escapes analysis—a power beyond words—a magnetism *vibrante et subtile* which penetrates like lightning, which cannot be described, but which is only felt as the intensest action of the human soul. To make you understand its effect, I must paint for you that countenance so *mobile*, now grave and stern, and now wearing a look of ineffable tenderness. His gestures were full of energy and animation. There was intense life in every limb and every motion. Now he appeared as if he were the accuser of his hearers, flashing the light of conscience on every deed of guilt. At such a moment you might believe that you heard another Savonarola thundering against the vices of the age. Then suddenly his tone changed and his manner became tender and almost caressing, as if he would draw the multitude to the feet of Him whose agony he described.

In rebuking the spirit of this world, which has such empire over men, a priest has an immense power from his own example of self-abnegation. The Protestant pastor comes to the pulpit from his comfortable home, from the sweet companionship of his wife and children. But the priest has no domestic ties. He has no home and no one to love him more than others. If a monk, he has taken a vow of poverty and lives in a cell. His life is one of daily self-denial—at least such is the theory of his order—and he speaks to the popular heart and conscience, exalted in public esteem by this impression of extraordinary sanctity. I need not say that many priests are far enough from realizing this ideal of their profession—that they are very coarse and common men, alike wanting in intellect and in moral elevation. But others there are of a different stamp, who at least try to live up to a saintly ideal, with whom life is a daily self-crucifixion—men full of all the sweet impulses of nature, yearning for human society, who are yet doomed to live in solitude; craving a love which they can never know. In the good priest this contradiction between his tastes and his actual existence gives a sadness to all his life. But what a power does it give him when he speaks out of his lonely and desolate heart to others in sorrow, using the very words of the Christus Consolator!

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

CATHOLIC.

—Says the *Independent*:—There has been for some weeks a great deal of interest in Cincinnati on the question of how the Roman Catholics could be induced to attend the public schools. Very liberal offers were made to them, and compromises of various sorts suggested in the school board, and a committee of the board visited the archbishop to find just what would satisfy him; but the report which they brought back was not such as to satisfy them. What they seem determined to get is a share of the school money proportionate to their population, which they may use as they please, teaching their creeds and catechism and their own text-books. The school board was not quite ready to accede to the demand of Archbishop Purcell, who said:—

"The entire government of public schools in which Catholic youth are educated cannot be given over to the civil power.

"We, as Catholics, cannot approve of that system of education for youth which is apart from instruction in the Catholic faith and the teaching of the Church.

"If the school board can offer anything in conformity with these principles, as has been done in England, France, Canada, Prussia, and other countries where the rights of conscience in the matter of education have been fully recognized, I am prepared to give it respectful consideration.

"JOHN B. PURCELL,
"Archbishop of Cincinnati."

LUTHERAN.

—On the 1st of September, we learn from the *Lutheran Observer*, the Danish-Norwegian branch of the Augustana Synod opened a school in Marshall, Wisconsin, called the Marshall Academy and Theological Seminary. Professor John Anderson is the principal, assisted by two professors of theology.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—During the last year the 40,000 members of the Congregational churches in Illinois made an average contribution of twenty-five cents to the Home Missionary Society, while the 80,000 members in Massachusetts contributed an average of seventy-five cents each. At the same time the *Advance* admits that the average wealth of these churches in Illinois is not much less than the average in Massachusetts.

—The Chicago (Illinois) Seminary has opened with forty students, while more are to come. A goodly number of the students have been preaching as missionaries during the vacation. The walls of the chapel are going up rapidly.

—The Congregational Union, in its sixteenth annual report, says that, from the organization of the society to the present time, 375 churches have received aid, and 383 houses of worship been built. Of these, thirty-seven are in New England, sixty-two in Illinois, and sixty-one in Iowa.

—Rev. W. C. Smith, formerly a Congregational pastor at East Saginaw, Michigan, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Urbana, Illinois.

—The "Congregational Club" is a new organization of ministers and laymen in Boston and vicinity. Its first monthly meeting was held September 14.

—Rev. Francis Norwood has been appointed Chaplain of Essex County Asylum, Ipswich, Conn., in place of Rev. Dr. Fitz, deceased.

—The college building at Benzonia, Michigan, costing about $10,000, is now completed, and was dedicated September 19.

—A church was organized, September 10, on Portage river, four miles east of Bowling Green, Ohio.

METHODIST.

—Now that out of a vote of a quarter of a million the laity have decided in favor of lay representation in the Methodist Church, the ministers who compose the conferences are voting on the same question. It is necessary that three-fourths of the members of the conference should accede to it in order for the matter to be presented for final action to the next General Conference. Thus far reports have been received from 18 conferences, which have given 1205 votes in favor and but 372 voted against the measure. This is the full three-fourths required and 22 over.

—There seems to be not a little trouble in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in connection with the church which lately left the Wesleyan Methodists for the Congregationalists. The minority have claimed all the church property, and unseemly conduct has characterized some of the public meetings. The pastor, W. W. Lyle, refuses to occupy the church again until the rival claims to the church property are adjudicated, or the proper authorities can give assurance that the disturbances will not be repeated.

—It is stated that in the Methodist Church the net increase of houses of worship last year was 570. Besides these, over 140 new and improved churches were built in place of old ones, making the number of dedications of Methodist Episcopal churches during the last year 710. The estimated value of the new edifices, including the improvements on old ones, is nearly $6,000,000.

—The statistics of all the Methodist bodies in England show a decrease in every one, with the exception of the parent body, which reports an increase of 3146 only. These results would appear to us a strong argument against the divisions of British Methodism, and especially against the continued separate existence of the smaller bodies.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—A correspondent says:—"Mathias Baldwin established more churches in Philadelphia for the New School Presbyterians in ten years than have been gathered of the Congregational Orthodox societies in all Boston, with Roxbury and Dorchester now added, in the last twenty years. What was his plan? He said to some minister: '*There*,' pointing to some particular part of the city, 'is a field of labor. Go there and work. Open a Sabbath School and preach the Gospel. I will foot your bills, and build you a chapel or church,' as the case may require. This is what he said to the Rev. E. E. Adams, D. D., when he commenced the North Broad Street Church, now one of the strongest in that city. The same was said to several other ministers. They went to the field, and the result has been seven or eight strong churches."

—One of the results of the Presbyterian reunion will be to give the denomination better newspapers and better sustained. Already the *Presbyter* and the *Christian Herald* of Cincinnati, which have labored together in favor of reunion, have determined to consolidate, even in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly in Pittsburg, and come out this week in a new form, and under the joint editorial charge of Dr. Monfort and Rev. Mr. Babb, making a sheet equal in size to any other of that denomination's in the country.

—The Rev. Dr. John C. Smith preached his thirtieth anniversary sermon as pastor of the Fourth Church, Washington, D. C., on Sabbath, September 19. In these thirty years the number of communicants added were 1192; of deaths and dismissions there were 583; the total number now in communion is 609. Dr. Smith also has baptized 677 infants and 130 adults; total, 807. The marriages have been 607.

—Fifteen new students have been already received in the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, and they have information of two or three more. It is probable that the junior class this year may reach twenty; at any rate, the whole number will be greater than for many years past.

—There has been a very interesting series of meetings at the Philadelphia Church, Georgia, recently. Twenty-two persons were added to the church on profession of their faith. Of these sixteen were young men.

—There is an interesting work of grace in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, which has resulted, so far, in the addition of thirty members to the Presbyterian Church.

EPISCOPAL.

—Rev. Dr. Newton, of this city, an Episcopalian of the most liberal and evangelical type, and who has the reputation of being one of the most successful preachers to children that there are in the country, was lately invited to preach a sermon in the Congregational church to the children of Woburn. It is an immense building, accommodating an audience of 1600; and no other church in the town would hold the children and adults of the various Sabbath Schools. But there is a snug little Episcopal church, having an average audience of not over 50; and the pastor, hearing of Dr. Newton's coming, addressed him a note, offering the intruder the use of his little church, but on the authority of the revised canons of Episcopal Church forbidding him to preach elsewhere in the limits of his parish. Dr. Newton preached according to appointment, giving the opportunity for another Tyng trial.

—In one of his late sermons, the rector of St. Albans Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, affirmed that the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic belief is positively alike, although the members do not commune together, owing to intrigues at the Court of Rome at the time of the Reformation. The preacher boldly asserted that the churches referred to are but actually one, and that the members are all Roman Catholics; and he hoped to see the day when both should be united under the latter name and unite in communion.

—Two-thirds of the students in the General Episcopal Theological Seminary in this city have just gone over to the Roman Catholics. The institution is under decided High Church control. The dean of the seminary did his best to dissuade them from their course; but in one case he did not know of the young man's intention till a day or two beforehand. Otherwise he thinks he might have induced him to put off his design "for some weeks."—*N. Y. Independent.*

—The Rev. Alexander Shiras, D. D., has resigned the principalship of the Protestant Episcopal Mission House, West Philadelphia, to take effect as soon as a successor shall have been secured.

—Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, has organized his diocese into six missionary districts, with two missionaries for each.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist Sunday School National Convention, to be held in St. Louis during the first week in November, promises to be very largely attended. Half fare arrangements have been made with most of the railroad companies. The *National Baptist* says:—

"*Send Your Superintendent.*—No class of Christian workers deserves recognition more than the superintendents of our Sunday Schools. For the most part they give much time, talent, and money to advance the interests of the schools. They are hard-working, earnest, large-hearted men. Their self-denying toil is simply for love of Christ and love of souls. They deserve appreciation. Now, we propose to every Baptist Sunday School in the country to send its superintendent as a delegate to the great National Convention of Baptist Schools, to be held in St. Louis, the first of the coming November; and make provision to pay his travelling expenses. Every school which thus honors its laborious and worthy superintendent will be richly rewarded. The generous act will give him increased devotion to his work. At the convention he will meet the most enthusiastic and successful Sunday-school workers. He will hear discussions on the most important subjects connected with Sunday-school teaching and discipline. He will learn the latest and best methods as pursued in the most efficient schools. He will imbibe the spirit of the great gathering, and return to his work at home with enlarged devotion. By all means send your superintendent. It will be a handsome compliment to him, and will be repaid in bringing back into your school the elements of greater prosperity."

SPIRITUALISTS.

—We learn that Mrs. Emma Hardinge will dedicate the Hall, Eleventh and Wood streets, for the spiritualists to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street.
10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, for class instruction in the rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee and Madrigal Singing, will open on MONDAY, September 27. Circulars at the music stores and at No. 812 Arch street. 9 25 2w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 857 N. BROAD. FALL QUARTER will begin MONDAY, October 11, 1869. Pupils may commence at any time. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 9 16thstu12t

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply at JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1128 ... by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO 1701 Walnut street, replete with every convenience in fixtures and furniture. Apply to S. DAVIS PAGE, No. 619 WALNUT Street. 10 1 6t*

TO RENT—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 1429 and 1431 Chesnut street.
Also, Furnished House, No. 2131 Walnut street.
LEWIS H. REDNER,
9 30 thstu No. 731 WALNUT Street.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER.

ARTISTE DES MODES,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelettes, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1·00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth§

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4965, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4860, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.
$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 tha36t No. 313 WALNUT Street.

LOST, ON TUESDAY LAST, A BLACK MOSAIC BREASTPIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at No. 139 N. FIFTEENTH Street. 10 1 2t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS HAVE OPENED A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE, AT THE S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,
With an entire new stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children, VELVETEENS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHINCHILLAS, SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS AND CORDUROYS, WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 23 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres
That come to the country, [3 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Spring and Summer Wear.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of MARGARETTA SERGEANT, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On TUESDAY, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—
No. 1.—Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, Eleventh street, south of Filbert street. All that brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, 16 feet south of Filbert street, containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet, and in depth 62 feet to a 4 foot wide alley, which runs northward into Filbert street.
No. 2.—Ground-rent, $150 a year. All that yearly ground-rent of $150, lawful silver money, issuing on the first day of February and August, without deduction for taxes, and payable by "The Second Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, in the County of Philadelphia, District of Spring Garden," out of a lot of ground situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, 38 feet north of Wood street; containing in front on Twenty-second street 76 feet 7½ inches, and extending in depth 100 feet. Secured by a stone rough-cast church.
No. 3.—Ground-rent, $160 a year. All that yearly ground-rent of $160, lawful silver money, issuing on the first day of April and October, without deduction for taxes, and payable by Edwin Raf Snyder, out of a lot of ground situate on the southeast corner of Callowhill and Nixon streets; containing in front on Callowhill street 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth on Nixon street 104 feet 7½ inches to a 20-feet wide court. Secured by a four-story brick store and dwelling.
No. 4.—Ground rent, $66 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $66, lawful silver money, issuing on the first day of June and December, without deduction of taxes, etc., and payable by Thomas Stewart, and for all that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 95 feet west of Eleventh street, Twenty-sixth Ward; containing in front on Federal street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Secured by a three-story brick building.
No. 5.—Ground rent, $72 25-100 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $72 25-100, lawful money, issuing on the first day of March and September, without deduction for taxes, and payable by William Moore, out of all that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 70 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street; containing in front on Callowhill street 17 feet, and extending in depth 104 feet 7½ inches to a twenty feet wide court. Secured by a three story brick store and dwelling.
No. 6.—Ground rent, $84 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $84, lawful money, issuing on the first day of January and July, without deduction for taxes, payable by James Smith, out of all that lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 140 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street; containing in front on Callowhill street 20 feet, and extending in depth 104 feet 7½ inches to a 20 feet wide court. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.
No. 7.—Ground rent, $76·50 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $76·50, lawful money, issuing on the first day of January and July, without deduction for taxes, payable by Benjamin F. Kerns, out of all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 122 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street; containing in front on Callowhill street 18 feet, and extending in depth 104 feet 7½ inches to a 20 feet wide court. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.
No. 8.—Ground-rent, $72 a year. All that yearly ground-rent of $72, lawful money, issuing on the first of January and July, without deduction for taxes, payable by Benjamin F. Kerns, out of all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 160 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street, formerly called Nixon street; containing in front on Callowhill street 19 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 104 feet 7½ inches, to a 20 feet wide court; thence westward along the 20 feet wide court 13 feet, more or less; thence northward 35 feet; thence westward about 6 feet to the head of a 21 inches wide alley, and thence northward 69 feet 7½ inches to Callowhill street, the place of beginning. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.
By order of E. Spencer Miller, Executor.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 O2 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome Country Seat of 4½ acres, Deptford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, about 2½ miles from Woodbury. On Tuesday, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that country seat of 4½ acres, situate in Deptford township, 2½ miles from Woodbury, on the West Jersey Railroad, ten miles from Philadelphia, and on the Thoroughfare and Red Bank turnpike. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling, with stone foundation, two stories high, observatory on top, tin roof; contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and back kitchen on the first floor; five bed rooms on the second floor; house is about 35 by 40 feet; balcony front and back; handsomely papered, marble mantels, range, etc. Frame stable and carriage house; also a four-roomed tenant house; lawn in front of house; strawberry beds on each side of the house, also other fruit; two good springs, pump in the wash-house, garden soil adapted for trucking, good cellar laid in cement. Terms cash. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 23 25 O 2 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Valuable property known as the Siloam M. E. Church, South street, Paschallville, Twenty-seventh Ward. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable property known as the Siloam M. E. Church, situate at the corner of South street and Mud lane, Paschallville, Twenty-seventh ward; the lot containing in front on South street 77 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth along the middle of Mud lane 144 feet, and the other line 131½ feet, being in the rear 137 feet 6 inches. Terms, cash. Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF Patrick M. Donahoe, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Business Stand. Three-story brick tavern and dwelling No. 454 St. John street, between Willow and Noble streets. On Tuesday, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of St. John street, between Willow and Noble streets, No. 454; containing in front on St. John street 16 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 101 feet 3 inches, more or less, and on the south line 102 feet 2 inches, more or less, to a 20 feet wide alley. It is occupied as a lager beer saloon and restaurant. It is subject to a lease for four years, dated December 14, 1867. Rent, $400.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 23 O 2 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two Valuable Tracts of Land, Centre county, Pennsylvania. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two adjoining tracts of land, each containing 433 acres, 153 perches, with the usual allowances for roads, situate in Upper Bald Eagle township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, about 6 miles from Philipsburg, and 3 miles from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad; the warrant for one of said tracts being in the name of George Slough, and dated July 8, 1794; the other in the name of Owen Jordan, and dated April 20, 1795; location in the centre of a fine timber and rich mineral region. Terms—Half Cash. Title indisputable.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 23 25 O2 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand, Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1530 South street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of South street, west of Fifteenth street, adjoining the Kater Market, No. 1530; containing in front on South street 16 feet and extending in depth 90 feet. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, and is a good business stand; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. Terms—$3500 may remain on mortgage. Possession April 1. For further particulars apply next door, No. 1528.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 2 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 2 25§

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
OLD HOLLAND GIN AT AUCTION.
To Druggists and Others.
Will be sold at the Auction House of
M. THOMAS & SONS,
Nos. 139 and 141 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
On Thursday Morning, Oct. 7,
AT 12 M.,
TWELVE 5-GALLON DEMIJOHNS
Private Stock Old Holland Gin.
This GIN is warranted pure, very old, and was imported by a private gentleman for his own use. 10 1 fsmw4t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—
SIXTH Street (North), No. 420—Valuable Residence.
MASTER, No. 432—Four Brick Dwellings and Large Lot.
THIRTY-FIFTH and HAVERFORD, N. E. Corner—Large Lot and Dwelling.
THIRTY-FIFTH and ELM, S. E. Corner—Large Lot and Dwelling.
VENANGO, Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth Wards—7 Large Lots.
RACE, No. 2022—Modern Residence.
BROWN, No. 1318—Brick Dwelling.
PASCHALVILLE, Twenty-seventh Ward—The "Siloam" M. E. Church.
BANK, No. 18—Valuable Store.
TWENTY-SECOND and PINE, N. W. Corner—Store and Dwellings.
BROAD, above Norris—Large Lot, 60 by 528 feet.
HARRISON, Frankford—Residence and Coach-house.
NINTH (South), No. 509—Superior Residence.
SENNEFF'S COURT, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets—Six brick Dwellings.
SECOND and QUEEN, Southwest Corner—Store and Dwellings.
FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 2218—Store and Dwelling.
SOUTH, No. 1530—Store and Dwelling.
TENTH (North), No. 815—Modern Residence.
ARCH, No. 2146—Modern Residence.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, No. 226—Valuable Residence.
MOUNT VERNON, No. 1609—Residence, with side yard.
NEW, No. 115—Modern Residence.
SIXTH (North), No. 526—Modern Residence.
WALLACE, No. 1521—Handsome Residence.
CENTRE COUNTY, PA.—2 Valuable Tracts.
BROWN, No. 1117—Modern Dwelling.
YORK, Nineteenth Ward—Large Lot.
THIRD and QUARRY, Southeast Corner—One-third interest Four-story Store.
STOCKS.
5 shares American Life Insurance Company.
23 shares Central Transportation Company.
7 shares Farmers' Market Company.
$19,000 Lycoming Gas and Water Co., 1st mortgage 6 per cent. coupon bonds, January and July.
15 shares National Bank of the Republic.
$1000 Belvidere and Delaware 1st mortgage.
25 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
Pew No. 27, St. Mark's Church.
Catalogues now ready. 10 1 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 28 5t
ALSO, 400 CARTONS RIBBONS,
Of a favorite make, embracing full lines of the most desirable bonnet, sash, trimming, and velvet ribbons. [10 1 2t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 29 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 1 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 2 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, including a large and desirable line of city-made goods.
N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday. [9 30 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
SALE OF FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, ETC., TO MATCH.
On Tuesday Morning and Evening,
October 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant Plated Ware and Cutlery, comprising—Gold-lined tea sets of six pieces, with urns to match; large and small trays; butter dishes; cake baskets; casters; wine sets; pickle sets; card-receivers; spoon-holders; flower vases, etc.
CUTLERY.
Also, a large assortment of pearl and ivory handle table cutlery, with beef and game carvers to match, of the finest quality.
The goods will be open for examination, with catalogues, on Monday afternoon. 10 2 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery Goods, Buck Gloves, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Undershirts and Drawers, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
SALE OF VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
On Monday Afternoon,
At 4 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an excellent collection of Valuable Books, including fine illustrated works, Rosetta Stone, Pacific Railroad Reports, complete; National Portrait Gallery, Mormon Bible, etc. etc. 1t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

CUBA.

Great Filibustering Expedition Off for the Coast—Departure of Two Thousand Men from a Florida Port—What the Prospects Are.

The following despatch will convey interesting information to the friends of Cuba:—

KEY WEST, Oct. 1.—The Cuban expedition, 400 strong, under command of General Crysto, that left New York on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, on board the steamer Alabama, safely ran the forts and two revenue cutters and arrived on the Florida coast this morning. She was joined off a port by the Cuban privateers Lillian and Teaser, on board of which were 1600 men under General Goicouria, 10,000 Remington and Winchester rifles, 500 sabres, and twenty pieces of artillery, ranging from six to twenty-four pounders.

Another body of men, under command of Generals Steedman and Magruder, are now at a Gulf port embarking on a third vessel for the common rendezvous, off the Cuban coast.

The Lillian and Teaser, with 2000 men, about seventy officers and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, sailed for Cuba last night. They will be joined at sea by the privateers Hornet and Cuba, carrying fifteen guns each, some of which are 100-pounders.

These four vessels will escort the expedition to its final destination. The Hornet will cruise about the island and the others will go to sea in search of Spanish merchantmen and troop ships.

Volunteering is very brisk along the whole Gulf coast, and already 5000 men are awaiting transportation.

The Spanish Gunboats—Another Filibustering Steamer Ready for Sea.

The Government authorities at Washington have peremptorily decided not to interpose any obstacles in the way of the steamer Euterpe, recently loaded at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, with a large and valuable supply of ordnance and ordnance stores, designed as armaments for the thirty new Spanish gunboats, now being fitted out in this city and vicinity for use against the Cuban revolutionists. The Marshal removed his surveillance over the war-freighted vessels yesterday morning, after which he anxiously and feverishly awaited instructions from Washington, hoping that they might furnish him with some definite and official plan of action in the matter. He hesitated about instituting any proceedings without the direct sanction of the administration. No orders came to him, however, and he finally decided to relinquish all jurisdiction over the steamer, basing his *ultimatum* on the opinion of the United States Attorney-General. The vessel being thus relieved of all interference, is now at liberty to go wherever she pleases. She will, doubtless, obtain her clearing papers from the Custom House to-day, and will then sail for Havana, at which place her cargo is made deliverable. It is believed, however, that she will have to run the gauntlet of the privateer Hornet before she can procure a peaceful voyage to her destination. Considerable apprehensions were caused among the Cuban residents of this city yesterday in regard to the Spanish gunboats, numerous assertions being made that the Government should offer no obstructions to their departure. Our reporter visited United States District Attorney Pierrepont, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of these assertions, but was told by that gentleman that no orders had been given by the Government for the release of the gunboats. They are detained, it will be remembered, on complaint of Colonel Freyre, the Peruvian Minister, who alleges that they are intended for hostile use against Peru by the Spanish Government. It is probable that they will not be suffered to go until some investigation has been made of this charge. A report from Spanish sources has been circulated to the effect that the vessels will take their departure at the proper time without encountering any opposition on the part of the Government, but there appeared to be several reasons for doubting the report. It is not probable, however, that the gunboats will make any attempt to escape under cover as soon as they are finished. It is also represented that the agents for the boats will resort to subterfuge for the purpose of getting them out of this port. Among the rumors is one to the effect that the vessels will be cleared as American merchant vessels. The ultimate disposition of them will be known in a very short time.—*N. Y. Times of this morning.*

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Whatever be the intention of our Government, or whatever may be its policy toward Cuba, one thing is now certain, that is, that preparations of such warlike aspect are in progress, and to some extent completed, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as to warrant the belief that the United States does not mean to remain in the position of a mere idle and disinterested spectator of what is going on in the Antilles. The powerful monitor Dictator, which many persons thought would not be of any more use, has been put into thorough condition for sea service. A body of workmen recently overhauled her machinery and put it in order for use. The vessel was then placed on the dry dock for such further examination and preparation as might be deemed necessary to her hull, and now she is coaling up, it is understood, for a cruise in the Southern waters. She will be ready to-day.—*Times of yesterday.*

BANK BURSTING.

The Bank of Norwalk Robbery—Vault, Safes, and Treasure Boxes Blown Open—A Haul of Over $150,000.

Yesterday, in our telegraphic columns, a despatch of the occurrence of this crime in Norwalk, Conn., was published. These are additional particulars:—

Early yesterday morning, as some laborers at Norwalk, Conn., were on their way to work they observed a couple of tin cash-boxes in the street and some loose papers lying around. These led to inquiry, which resulted in the discovery that the National Bank of Norwalk had been robbed. When the reporter arrived at the bank there was quite a crowd assembled; but none were admitted except those who were on business.

The bank is a brick building, with a handsome brown-stone front, situated on the south side of the principal street of the town, adjoining and west of the depot of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad.

The officers of the bank had felt very secure against any attempt to despoil them of the valuables contained therein, resting their faith chiefly on a Franklinite iron-drill and burglar-proof safe, made by Hendrickson, of Brooklyn, and on the vault itself, though this was chiefly considered as a protection against fire.

From the appearance of the premises it was thought the burglars must have entered by the front door by means of false keys, locking the door behind them. The opening of the doors of the vault by means of wedges and the "jimmy" must have been a comparatively easy task. This once opened they had their choice of numerous cash boxes, bundles of more or less valuable papers and documents, and baskets of silverware, deposited in the vault for safe keeping. But these were none of "your every day gentlemen," who were content with small, or comparatively small, recognition of their standing in their profession; they estimated themselves far higher. Within the safe were the articles of which they were in quest, and these they meant to have and proceeded to get.

They appear to have first tried to force the door or split the safe with wedges. First one, then another part of the door yielded to their well directed efforts, but the door was still closed and the safe intact. They next tried the efficiency of powder, and, despite the warrantry of Mr. Hendrickson and the confidence of the bank officials appear to have had little difficulty in proving Mr. Hazard's powder superior to the warranted Franklinite. The charge was placed, the fuse laid and ignited, the vault deserted, and the doors shut and the explosion awaited. And such an explosion! The safe door was destroyed, the doors of the vault blown open with such force as to break the wall behind them; the plate glass windows in the front of the bank were also broken, and other and numerous marks of the force of the powder are plainly to be seen.

At this juncture a Mr. Parker, who lives next door to the bank, and whose bed-room is about twenty feet from the vault, was disturbed in his slumbers, got out of bed, went down to the sidewalk in front of the bank, saw the gas burning as usual, and, seeing broken glass on the sidewalk, supposed some boy had thrown a stone and broken the glass of the lamp. Mr. Parker then returned to his bed. This was between three and four o'clock in the morning.

The safe open, the enterprising gentlemen proceeded to help themselves to a little over $23,000, cash, the property of the bank; $17,000 United States five-twenties, $11,000 Danbury and Norwalk Railroad bonds, $9150 Burlington and Mississippi Railroad bonds, and a note for $10,000, the property of Mr. Eben Hill, the president of the bank; eight $1000 bonds, one $500 and one $50 bond of the Burlington and Mississippi Railroad; one $1000 bond of the city of New Orleans; two certificates, each of fifty shares, of Bank of Norwalk stock; one certificate of forty-six shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, one certificate of thirty-three shares stock of the Burlington and Mississippi Railroad, certificates of about $5000 scrip dividends of the Union Marine Insurance Company, all the property of Frederick Belden; $6500 United States five-twenties, the property of Mr. E. K. Lockwood; $2500 United States five-twenties, the property of George A. Davenport, Judge of Probate; and some five or six cash boxes they took, contents and all. These, with other and small amounts not yet definitely ascertained, will probably amount to not less than $150,000.

The following comprises the property they did not take:—Two packages, one containing $27,000 in United States five-twenties, and the other about $18,000 in available funds, the property of the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company, were loosely wrapped up in old newspapers, and overlooked; a wallet containing $7500, the property of Jesse Smith, Esq., various other packages of United States bonds and greenbacks, and the silverware above mentioned. Had they been less hurried and more discriminating, they could have added nearly $80,000 available funds to the sum total of their very respectable haul.

The bank has a capital of $300,000 and a surplus of over $50,000, and the officers assure us would continue business without interruption, but with a diminished reserve. The loss will fall chiefly on those persons who had deposited their cash boxes in the bank for security. The burglars left behind a heavy copper sledge, a copper hammer, a full set of wedges, three canisters (two emptied of their powder), two jimmies, with all the materials for blowing the powder into the desired place.

On the whole, it is evident that the job was done by experts, who have reason to feel very well satisfied with their success.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A DEALER IN LIQUORS.—The following letter, from the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, addressed to Assessor Kenney, of the First district, will be of interest:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1869.—SIR:—I have received from R. S. & Co., wholesale druggists in Philadelphia, a letter dated 17th inst., in which it is stated that their house deals in alcohol, selling this article by the barrel, and in smaller quantities, to varnish and other manufacturers, as well as to retail druggists, and wishing to be informed if such transactions subject them to the special tax of a wholesale or a retail liquor dealer.

From another wholesale druggist in Philadelphia (viz., W. M. W.) there is on file in this office a letter of August 14, 1868, in which Mr. W. says, "I sell very little liquor, and that only to retail druggists; but our sales of alcohol by the gallon and barrel are considerable." And Mr. W. also, at the time named, wished to know if such sales subjected him to the special tax of a wholesale dealer.

I have referred Messrs. R. S. & Co. to you, and for your information have to say that clause 23, section 79, act July 13, 1866, which declares that apothecaries who have paid the special tax as such shall not "be required to pay the tax as retail dealers in liquor in consequence of selling alcohol, or of selling or of disposing, upon physicians' prescriptions, the wines and spirits officinal in the United States and other national pharmacopœias, in quantities not exceeding half a pint of either at any one time," cannot be so construed as to cover the sales of alcohol in quantities greater than one-half pint at any one time without subjecting the seller to the special tax imposed upon a retail liquor dealer; nor can the same clause be so construed as to permit the sale of alcohol in quantities of five gallons or more at the same time, without subjecting the seller to the special tax imposed upon a wholesale liquor dealer. If there were any doubt upon this subject, it would be removed by the fact that the opposite construction of the act of July 13, 1866, would be inconsistent with the act of July 20, 1868; and the further fact that this latter declares (section 105) "that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

In their letter above referred to, Messrs. R. S. & Co. inquire whether, in the event of a decision requiring them to take out license as a wholesale or a retail dealer, they will be compelled to put up a sign asserting that they are liquor dealers.

And Messrs. H. & L., importers and dealers in hatters' goods and shellac, Philadelphia, in a letter dated September 17, 1869, state that they "sell alcohol to their varnish customers, who use it to reduce the thickness of the varnish," that in consequence they "have taken out a wholesale dealers' license;" and that they "comply with the law to the letter, with the exception of putting out a sign of wholesale liquor dealers," and they ask whether such a sign will be necessary in their case.

In reply to both of these letters, I have simply to call your attention to the 18th section of the act of July 20, 1868, in which you will find an absolute requirement that "every wholesale liquor dealer shall place and keep conspicuously on the outside of his place of business, a sign, in plain and legible letters, containing his name or the name of his firm, and the words wholesale liquor dealers." If the sales of liquor by these houses, or either of them, are confined to alcohol exclusively, it will not be improper to set forth this fact, in which case the sign to be put out will read, "Wholesale Liquor Dealer" in alcohol.

If any instructions of a different character have heretofore been given from this office relative to the points herein presented, they are hereby withdrawn.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

John B. Kenney, Esq., Assessor First District, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPOSING CATHOLIC CEREMONIES.—To-morrow being the festival of St. Michael the Archangel, it will be celebrated with unusual solemnity in St. Michael's Church, Second street, above Master. Very Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, V. G., Pastor. In addition to the day being the anniversary of the Patron Saint, it is also commemorative of the consecration of the church and of the solemnity of the Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Furthermore, the Devotion of the Forty Hours in Honor of the Blessed Sacrament will commence, as will also the Grand Jubilee authorized by the Holy Father, Pius IX. The Solemn High Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. P. J. Blenkinsop, S. J. The service will be sung by a powerful choir, composed of many of the first vocalists of the city, with others from New York and Brooklyn, accompanied by a grand orchestra under the direction of Mr. T. E. Harkins. Prior to the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, the grand *Te Deum Laudamus* of Haydn will be given, followed by the Mass of Von Weber in G, the master work of that illustrious composer.

Before the sermon the *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, composed by the Abbe Vogler, will be sung, and in honor of the festival of the Holy Rosary, the selection for the Offertory will be the *Ave Maria*, composed by Heinrich Proch, and sung for the first time in this city by Miss E. A. Donnelly, of St. Joseph's choir, with violin obligato accompaniment (performed by Mr. Simon Hassler), together with full orchestra. As the last Gospel is being read by the officiating priest, the hymn in honor of St. Michael, *Te Splendor et Virtus Patris*, will be sung, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies a Grand March will be performed by the orchestra.

It will thus be seen that the occasion will be commemorated with more than ordinary solemnity, and the church will doubtless be filled to its greatest capacity. On all such occasions in the Catholic Church the ceremonies of the altar are most imposing and edifying, and as the several events above referred to all take place to-morrow morning at St. Michael's, we may expect the services there, in conjunction with the superb music which has been prepared, to be of the most interesting character.

THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The 162d anniversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association will be held in the Memorial Baptist Church, Broad and Master streets, on Tuesday, October 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Introductory Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. George A. Peltz, or his alternate, the Rev. J. H. Peters. The Doctrinal Sermon on "The Person of Christ" will be delivered by the Rev. J. H. Castle, D. D., or Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, his alternate. The Circular letter will be prepared by the Rev. A. F. Shanafelt. The churches, in this connection, are specially requested to take up collections for the Building Loan Fund, and also to aid in organizing a Baptist Home. The Committee on Religious Services for the next session will consist of the Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., the Rev. B. Griffith, D. D., the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., the Rev. A. J. Sage, and the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D. This Association embraces 66 churches, with 54 pastors. Its first congregation was formed at Lower Dublin in 1688, and the Spruce Street Church was constituted in 1746. The total membership at the last report was 17,474. It has in charge 90 Sunday Schools, having 14,851 scholars.

RECEPTION OF THE WILLIAM WOOLLEY HOSE COMPANY.—The reception of the William Woolley Hose Company, No. 6, of Boston, will take place this evening. The procession will be arranged in eight divisions, the first forming on the north side of Market street, right resting on Fourth, under Chief Marshal John T. Carman, Resolution Hose Company. Thirty-five companies will be in line. Chief Engineers Damrell, of the Boston Fire Department, and Werts, of Trenton, and members of the Boston Councils will attend. The line is ordered to move at 8 o'clock precisely, and will pass over the following route, altered since the first announcement:—Down Fourth to Pine, Pine to Ninth, Ninth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fifth, Fifth to Coates, Coates to Eighth, to Parrish, to Broad, to Columbia avenue, countermarch down Broad to Girard avenue, Girard avenue to Fifth, Fifth to Dauphin, Dauphin to Germantown avenue, Germantown avenue to Resolution Hose House, and there dismiss.

THE DOYLESTOWN FAIR.—The Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute will hold their annual Fair and Exhibition on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week. Arrangements have been made to make this season's exhibition fully equal to the preceding ones in character and variety. Excursion trains will be run on the North Pennsylvania Railroad on the three latter days, leaving this city for Doylestown at 7·45, 8·45, and 9·45 A. M.; 2·45 and 4·15 P. M. Returning, the trains will leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·10, 5·05, and 6·30 P. M.

ACCUSED OF ROBBERY.—Henry Hills yesterday went into the tavern of George Barst, at Third and Noble streets, and engaged in a game of cards. After playing a while he jumped up and said he had been cheated. He was then seized and beaten. During the melee he alleges that he lost his watch. Barst and his bartenders, George Kester and Peter Williams, were arrested and after a hearing before Alderman Cahill was held for a further hearing.

A CRUEL FELLOW.—Michael Taney, a cart driver, was yesterday arrested at Ninth and Arch streets for cruelly beating his horse. The poor beast was scarcely able to walk. Taney had a load on his cart heavy enough for the largest draught horse. His steed couldn't pull it, and Taney applied a club until the animal's back was covered with welts. Alderman Hibberd held him to answer.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Recent Solar Eclipse—A Note from the Behring's Straits Party—What they Did Accomplish—Naval Orders and Assignments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Behring's Straits Eclipse Party.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, has received a letter from Professor A. Hall, who was sent to Behring's Straits to observe the eclipse of the seventh of August. The letter is dated United States steamer Mohican, off San Francisco, Sept. 22. Professor Hall writes:—

"I did not intend to write you from here, as we shall get home as soon as possible; but the morning papers have an account of our expedition, which is represented as a complete failure, hence I send you this note. The sky was partially covered with low, cumulous clouds, drifting rapidly to the east. The clouds were entirely dissipated by the sun within an hour after the end of the eclipse.

"They were observed at three stations—Bald Head, the Sand Spit in Plover Bay, and on the ship in Emma harbor. When we get all our data together, I think that we shall make out a pretty good observation of the last contact, and perhaps of the totality. The naked eye-view of the total eclipse from Bald Head was the grandest sight that I have ever seen, and the like of it, set out with such natural scenery, I never expect to see again. At times during the eclipse the sun was distinctly visible through openings in the clouds, and photographs of the eclipse might have been taken with ease.

"We have observations for the geographical position and magnetic observations. After making magnetic and time observations here and at Mare Island, we hope to start East within a week or ten days."

Naval Orders.

Captain William Rockendorff has been detached from the command of the naval rendezvous, at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Richardson Clever has been detached from the Albany, and Chaplain J. J. Kane from the Albany, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain John Guest is ordered to command the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia.

First Assistant Engineer G. B. Burhap is ordered to the Miantonomah.

Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zegler is detached from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to the Miantonomah.

A Statement Without Foundation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Marshal Barlow stated this morning that the statement in to-day's *Herald*, and purporting to be a despatch from Fernandina regarding the Alabama being a Cuban privateer, is entirely without foundation. He states that she is one of a regular line of steamers sailing between New York and Fernandina. The Marshal has withdrawn his surveillance from the steamer Euterpe.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 7 per cent. Gold, 130¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 119¾; do. 1864, do., 119¾; do. 1865, do., 119⅝; do. do., new, 117¾; do. 1867, 117¾; do. 1868, do., 117¾; 10-40s, 109½. Virginia 6s, new, 59¼; Missouri 6s, 85¾; Canton Company, 51; Cumberland preferred, 28; New York Central, 177¾; Erie, 33¾; Reading, 93¾; Hudson River, 164; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 183¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 500 bales. Flour dull, and declined 5@10 cents; sales of 9000 barrels State at $5·65@6·50. Wheat quiet; sales of 26,000 bushels winter red at $1·44@1·45. Corn dull and lower; sales of 28,000 bushels at $1·03 for mixed Western; and 1·05@1·12 for yellow Western. Oats dull and lower; sales of 21,000 bushels Western at 61@63 cents. Beef quiet. Pork, $31·25@31·50 for new mess. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1·21.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fire at Bordeaux.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The estimated loss by the fire among the shipping at Bordeaux will reach $10,000,000.

Chinese Treaty.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—The official journal of this city states that the Austro-Chinese treaty was duly signed at Tientsin recently.

Potatoes in England.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The potato crop in England will not be up to the average. It is estimated that half of the crop of Cumberland is diseased.

Colonel Hill has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2.—United States bonds opened dull and quiet at 87⅞.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Bourse is flat; Rentes, 71f. 22c.

HAVRE, Oct. 2.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat. Tres ordinaire on the spot, 142f.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Cotton heavy and nominally 27c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $8@10·25; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $7@7·75. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·40@1·47; good, $1·30@1·38. Corn irregular; prime white, $1@1·10. Oats dull at 58@62c. Rye, $1·10@1·20. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 20¼c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17¼c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18½@19c. Whisky firm at $1·19@1·20.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R......178	Chi. and N. W. pref.. 84
N. Y. and Erie R..... 33	Chi. and R. I. R......106⅜
Ph. and Rea. R....... 93⅞	Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch. 88½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.. 82⅝	Pacific M. S.......... 62
Cle. and Pitt. R......90	Gold...............130⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.. 71	Market strong.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New..100½	79 sh C & Am.s5wn.120½
$1000 Leh Con l..ls. 82	100 sh Read RR..c.46·69
$1000 C & A m 68,89. 95	100 do.....b10. 46⅞
$1000 Ph & E 7s...c. 88	100 do.....b15. 47
$287·50 Mor Cl Sep.. 64½	100 do.....b10. 47
5 sh Acad Mus....101½	

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR....................PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.............SECRETARY

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Troubles Between the Workers of Steel—Dissensions in the Public Printer's Department—Interference of Spain with American Mails—Cuban Matters in the Cabinet—New Revenue Decision.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Steel Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The delegation of importers of foreign steel waited on the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, to combat the statements made a few days ago by the delegation of manufacturers of domestic steel. They allege that it is not true that the manufacturers of foreign steel are in the habit of invoicing steel exported to this country at prices below what they sell it for at home. The Secretary has now heard both sides of the question, but the report of Mr. Farwell, who was deputed specially to look into the matter, is decidedly against the statement of the importers, and coincides with that of the domestic manufacturers.

Spanish Outrages.

The State Department received to-day despatches from our Consul-General at Havana, giving information of the contemplated interference on the part of the Spanish Government with the United States mail. No open act of violence had then been committed, but Mr. Plumb had knowledge of improper interference on the part of Spanish officials, which he believed would be followed up by an open seizure of the mails, unless proper steps be taken by the Government to prevent it. The despatches were referred to the Post Office Department, as it was understood that Mr. Creswell had already had some correspondence with the mail agents on the same subject.

The President's Mansion.

There were very few visitors at the White House to-day. General Moorehead, with his delegation of the Pittsburg steamboat men, called and had an interview.

Troubles in the Printing Department.

The war between the printers and Mr. Clapp, Superintendent of the Government printing office, it seems, is not yet quite ended; and the superintendent has been so much annoyed by the demands of the printers, that he to-day issued a formal order defining their duties, and telling them that they must clearly understand that the power and duty of regulating the internal affairs of the Government printing office, including the selection of its *personnel* and fixing of their rate of pay, are by public law vested solely in the Congressional printer; that he is held responsible for the execution of his office in the manner prescribed by law; that he cannot divide this responsibility with others, and that consequently all interference under color of any authority less than that of the Congress of the United States with his prerogatives in this regard, is alike unwarranted and unwarrantable. He cannot, therefore, and will not suffer the employes of his department, either as individuals, or in any organized capacity, to dictate to him in respect to his appointments, dismissals, or general policy of his office. He adds that he has yielded his last submission to threats of any combination of men inside or outside the office relating to its administration.

Secretary Fish

returned last night and was at the State Department to-day. About noon he was closeted with the President, and the report is that Cuban matters were under consideration.

Revenue Decision.

In reply to a letter from Messrs. Ford, Spaulding & Rapley, theatrical managers, an opinion has been furnished from the Internal Revenue Department, which decides that all rooms and halls rented occasionally for theatrical representations are liable to a tax or license of $100 per annum; also, that exhibitions given in other places, rooms or halls not arranged and rented for theatrical purposes, under canvas or temporary buildings, are liable to the license imposed in paragraphs 38 and 39, section 79, act of June 30, 1864.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Youthful Embezzler Lives High.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—John Sanderson is the name of the person who absconded from Puleston, Raymond & Co. He is said to have lived at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a year on a salary of $5000. J. Martin & Co. have failed.

Secretary Creswell

in his speech this morning said there is nothing the Government can do for the merchants and bankers of this city that will not be done.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Money is comparatively easy at 7 per cent. on call to good houses; street rate 7 per cent. in gold. Governments opened firm, but the advance was lost on the noon board, in consequence of the extreme dulness prevailing. Stocks have been unsettled and irregular, with the exception of Vanderbilt shares, which are the special feature. Central advanced 5 per cent., Hudson River 4, and Harlem about 3. The advance is attributed to the presence of Vanderbilt and his friends.

There is some anxiety in relation to an advance in stocks, as it will have the tendency to throw on the market shares that are held at a higher figure. The market is purely a brokers' market. Foreign exchange is firm at 108¼ for three days and 108⅞ for sixty days. Leading bankers are inclined to hold for higher rates during the coming week. The failure already reported was I. J. Mott and not J. Martin.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—One car of the through passenger train on the New Jersey Railroad jumped the track in Jersey City to-day. None of the passengers were killed, but the car was badly smashed.

FROM TEXAS.

Resignation of Provisional Governor Pearce—The Hamilton Ticket.

GALVESTON, Oct. 2.—Provisional Governor Pearce sent in his resignation yesterday, and will take to stump for Hamilton. The action of General Reynolds and the administration regarding Texas affairs will cause 20 more Republican speakers to take the field for the Hamilton ticket. Preparations are being made for a grand Hamilton demonstration here to-morrow.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

An Inquisitive Clerk,

who has been annoyed by Treasury biography and catechism, has been hunting up records to ascertain how much high officials cost the Government outside of their necessary expenses, and he has discovered that no less than six Treasury officials, from the Secretary down to Appointment Clerk, ride in Government wagons and drive horses furnished on their orders from the Quartermaster's Department.

Fractional Currency.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Fractional currency for the week, $995,000; do. shipped to Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; do. do. Boston, $75,000; do. do. Philadelphia, $25,000; do. U. S. Depositaries Cincinnati, Chicago, and Baltimore, $25,000 each; U. S. Depositary Pittsburg, $15,000; National Banks, $603,287; total bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,818,715; Fractional currency redeemed, $176,950.

Correct Accounts.

Upon an investigation of the stamp account of the Sub-Treasury in New York it was reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that the committee found, on the evening of September 30, $247,862·27. The Secretary inquired of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue what amount his books showed at the Sub-Treasury on that evening, and was answered that the amount corresponded exactly with the showing on the books in the internal Revenue office.

Delano's Latest.

Commissioner Delano to-day decided that tobacco prepared by processes generally employed in the manufacture of chewing tobacco, using sweetening liquorice, or sweetened materials, is liable to a tax of 32 cents, under whatever name sold.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Illness of Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, Oct. 2.—Ex-President Pierce has been very ill for some weeks past, and his physicians pronounce him very low. His disease has assumed a dropsical form, and his recovery is extremely doubtful.

The Oath of Office.

The Hon. H. A. Bellows took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court yesterday, at Laconia, where he is presiding at the sessions of Court.

Political Corruption.

The personal controversy between the Hon. G. G. Fogg, of the *Independent Democrat*, and the Hon. W. E. Chandler, of the *Republican Statesman*, has resulted in the deposit of $10,000 by each, the latter offering to prove that Fogg offered the Hon. J. G. Sinclair to lend his (Fogg's) influence for the election of Judge Chase if nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party. The $10,000 won is to be distributed among religious societies in Concord, and the decision is to be left to three referees.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 225, being an decrease of 14 from last week, and a decrease of 50 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 99 were adults; 126 minors; 174 were born in the United States; 38 were foreign; 13 were unknown; 8 were people of color; and 17 from the country. Of the number, 2 died of congestion of the brain; 5 of inflammation of the lungs; 6 of typhoid fever; 13 of marasmus; 5 of old age; 7 of cholera infantum; 29 consumption of the lungs; and 14 scarlet fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	9	Fifteenth	15
Second	13	Sixteenth	9
Third	5	Seventeenth	4
Fourth	12	Eighteenth	8
Fifth	2	Nineteenth	14
Sixth	2	Twentieth	17
Seventh	14	Twenty-first	2
Eighth	7	Twenty-second	4
Ninth	5	Twenty-third	2
Tenth	3	Twenty-fourth	3
Eleventh	8	Twenth-fifth	4
Twelfth	6	Twenth-sixth	14
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-seventh	11
Fourteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	3

MADE TOO MUCH NOISE.—A chap named Samuel Grace last night broke in the door of a dwelling on Bedford street, above Sixth, and entered the house. The noise he made awoke the inhabitant of the house, Mr. Duffy, who gave an alarm, when Police Officer Albright arrested Samuel. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

THE SEQUEL.—Archibald Potter and William Shuster, a couple of young fellows, arrested for being engaged in the *emeute* last night at Fifth and Chesnut streets, had a hearing this morning before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, and were held to answer the charge of inciting to riot.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—The alarm, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, was caused by the destruction of some hay in the loft of the stable attached to the drug manufactory of Zeigler & Smith, on St. John street, above Green.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon a lady named Catharine Reihm died suddenly, at her residence, No. 2045 Apple street. The Coroner was notified.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm§ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WEDDING CARDS.
FAIRCHILDS' GOLD PENS,
WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES,
ENGLISH WRITING-DESKS,
FINE ENGLISH POCKET-BOOKS,
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EDUCATIONAL.

[*For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.*]

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT CLAYMONT, Delaware, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Rev. J. STURGES PEARCE, Rector.

From Rev. Dr. Clemson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont.

"My acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Pearce and his Boarding School has impressed me with his peculiar aptitude to manage boys, and make them happy in their school relations. My impression is that he is a successful teacher.
"JOHN B. CLEMSON.
"Claymont, July 15, 1868."

From Rev. Charles Breck, Wilmington, Del.

"Trinity School, Claymont, has my full confidence, and most cheerfully do I recommend it as an institution combining all the refinement and cultivation of a Christian home with the most thorough discipline.
"A student in my charge, and placed there by me, improved to my entire satisfaction.
"CHARLES BRECK,
"Rector of Trinity Church.
"Wilmington, July 28, 1869."

Persons having boys whom they wish to place away from home are invited to visit this school, or to adddress the Rector. 10 2 3wlm

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL..................................$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
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Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
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JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia is *a national disease*, to be found from the Presidential mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. *Symptoms*—There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive soreness and pain in the pit of the stomach, drowsiness after meals. In another, costiveness, heartburn (so called), tormenting feelings, both mental and physical. In a third, nervousness, the spirits depressed, a foreboding of evil, the mind so depressed that in some cases there is extreme melancholy, and the sufferer is led to commit suicide. In another, harassing belchings, saliva or a watery substance profusely running from the mouth, throat irritated with a dry cough, skin dry, then cold, the stools clay colored, restlessness at night, sleep easily disturbed, frightful dreams, at one time bowels constipated, then diarrhœa or dysentery, caused by foul matter in the stomach, causing apoplexy and other diseases beyond the power of human skill to control. What will cure it? By indigestion the food lies in the stomach and is decomposed by heat, etc., into a mucus; this mucus adheres to the walls of the stomach until a false membrane is formed, which paralyzes the functions of the digestive organs. To perform a cure this false *membrane* must be detached, and the stomach healed and brought back to natural tone; without effecting this, it is impossible to effect a cure, and in this mode of treatment lies Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S wonderful cures of the Dyspepsia. The Dyspepsia Pills remove the false lining, and the Pine Tree Tar Cordial heals, making a perfect cure of this dreadful disease.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guard-ship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one!* Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures were so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauseousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant and cruder particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. Its success was immediate and wide-spread, and its manufacture became of great importance and a source of wealth to its reviver. A long life was spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishart in perfecting his discovery and promulgating its usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation an the extension of its usefulness devolved upon his sons.

It cures colds and coughs with marvellous celerity, and is the only preparation which approaches to a specific. It does not cover and patch up, but eradicates disease by removing the cause, and for obstinate, long-continued catarrhs, and consequently of the incipient stages of consumption, is the only certain remedy in the pharmacopœia. It would be a waste of the reader's time to enumerate cases, for the remedy is so well known, its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that eulogy is superfluous and reference not requisite. Not only as an internal remedy is it valuable, but *externally* it heals sores and irritations, and as a pleasant fumigator in the sick room stands above all others.

Tar Cordial is an extremely potent and valuable medicine for the cure of throat and lung diseases. It combines, to a degree unknown in any other remedy, vigorous action with safety and harmlessness.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

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It strengthens the debilitated system.

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It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

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